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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 103 *26 May 1983*

ALBANIA

Alia Speaks to Permet District Cooperativists B 1
Vigilance Against Social Property Abuses Urged B 2
[PUNA 10 May]
Briefs: New Envoy to IAEA B 3

BULGARIA

Filipov Hosts Dinner for Lesotho Prime Minister C 1
Filipov Toast C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 May]
Toast by Jonathan C 3
Lukanov Receives Romania's Gavrilescu in Sofia C 4
Joint TU Declaration Signed With CGT in France C 5
BCP Activities at Swiss Labor Party Congress C 6
Stanishev Delivers Greetings C 6
Post-Congress Meeting C 6
Control Committee Punishes Agrarian Officials C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

West Accused of 'Marking Time' at Vienna Talks D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 20 May]
Pacem in Terris Discusses Future Work Program D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 19 May]
Austria Berated for Hosting Sudeten Gathering D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 23 May]
Foreign Minister Chnoupek's African Tour Continues D 4
Travels to Benin D 4
Meets Foreign Minister D 4
Meets With President D 4
Official Visit Ends D 5
Trade Protocol With Mozambi, Signed 25 May D 5
Kapek Heads Prague CPCZ Delegation to Sofia D 6
Departs 23 May D 6
Participates in Celebration D 6
Husak, Officials Attend National Front Meeting D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Mugabe Resume Talks in Berlin 25 May E 1
U.S. 'Shameless Lies' About Afghanistan Hit E 1
Dioxin Discovery in France Ends Anti-GDR Slander E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21/22 May]
Writers Union Refutes DIE WELT 'Slanders, Slurs' E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 May]

SPD Educational-Political Delegation Visits E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 May]
Stoph, Kuwaiti Commerce Minister Meet 25 May E 3

HUNGARY

Leaders Hold Closing Talks With Papandreou F 1
Szuros-led MSZMP Delegation Visits Norway F 1
Dolanc-Led SFRY Delegation Departs After Talks F 2
GDR Military Delegation Arrives in Budapest F 2
Puja Speaks on International Situation F 2
TV Interviews Gaspar on Role of Trade Unions F 3
Briefs: Radio-TV Cooperation With Romania; F 4
Telecommunications Cooperation With CSSR;
Delegation Returns From USSR

POLAND

Rakowski Speaks on Reasons for Martial Law G 1
Questioned on Party's Role G 1
Prosecutor Questions Dead Student's Companions G 2
New Trade Union Activities, Plans Reported G 2
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 20 May]
Difficulties of Trade Union Work G 3
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21/22 May]
TRYBUNA LUDU on State-Church Amnesty Views G 4
[Zralek, 21/22 May]
LE MONDE Mentions Possible Barcikowski Illness G 6
[Paris, 25 May]
Margueritte Examines Glemp Plea for 'Realism' G 6
[Paris LE FIGARO 24 May]
Warsaw Notes Possible Lifting of U.S. Sanctions G 8
CDU/CSU Faction 'Wreck' Planned FRG-Polish Talks G 8
Jaruzelski Receives PLO Representative G 9

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives USSR Envoy in Bucharest H 1
Cumpanasu Leads Friendship Delegation to USSR H 1
[SCINTEIA 20 May]
Vasile Pungan Receives Visiting U.S. Businessmen H 1
More Reportage on Ceausescu Visit to Turkey H 1
Dinner Toast 20 May H 1
[SCINTEIA 21 May]
Dinner Toast 22 May H 4
[SCINTEIA 24 May]
Joint Declaration Issued H 5
[SCINTEIA 24 May]
Lesotho Prime Minister Pays Official Visit H 9
Welcomed by Dascalescu H 9
Talks With Dascalescu H 10
Andrei Receives CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister H 10
Ceausescu Interviewed by Swedish Publisher H 11
Andrei, Duma Receive Visiting Swedish Official H 11
Enache Meets Swiss Labor Party Leader in Bern H 11

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Comments on Reagan's Hot Line Proposals I 1
Lesotho Prime Minister Jonathan Ends Visit I 2
Mojsov Leaves Brussels for New York 25 May I 2
Talks Between Planinc, Nigerian Official I 2
USSR's Arkhipov Visits Vojvodina Complexes I 2
PRC Trade Union Delegation Visits Kosovo I 3
Matic Delegation Concludes Visit to PDRY I 3
SAWPY's Grlickov Receives Japanese Delegation I 4
[BORBA 18 May]
BORBA on Greek Views on 'Travel Restrictions' I 4
[Carnic, 19 May]
Presidency Discusses UNCTAD Session Preparations I 5
Slovenia's Popit Criticizes Kraigher Commission I 7
[BORBA 17 May]
BORBA Rebuttal [Vujica, 21/22 May] I 7
Popit Response [BORBA 24 May] I 10
Improvement of Political System Discussed I 11
[Reljic]
Assembly Upholds Draft Law on Economic Recovery I 12
April Industrial Output 3.2 Percent Below 1982 I 13
[BORBA 18 May]
Planinc Interview on Jobs Creation For Youth I 13
Belgrade Celebration Commemorates Youth Day I 14
Leaders in Attendance I 15
Serb LC Presidium Proposes Ckrebic Reelection I 15
Action Against Kosovo Historical Body Officials I 16

ALIA SPEAKS TO PERMET DISTRICT COOPERATIVES

AU252004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 May 83

[Summary] State and party leaders who are visiting Permet District on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Permet Congress arrived in Frasheri village this morning. Cooperativists and workers of Dangelli area had gathered in Frasheri to welcome Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidum of the People's Assembly; Pali Miska, Politburo member and chairman of the People's Assembly; Besnik Bekteshi, candidate Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Arshin Xhezo, chief editor of ZERI I POPULLIT; Xhemal Dauti, first secretary of the Permet District AWP Committee; and other comrades. They were met by the director of the Frasheri cooperative and other local authorities.

Ramiz Alia and other comrades lay a bouquet of flowers on the busts of Naim, Sami, and Abdyl Frasheri in front of the Frasheri museum. Then Ramiz Alia, Pali Miska, and Besnik Bekteshi visited this museum, which is devoted to the frasheri brothers, patriots of our national renaissance.

A meeting was then held between Ramiz Alia and the cooperativists of Dangelli area and other areas. Fadil Hamiti, director of the Frasheri cooperative informed Alia about the achievements of this cooperative and the transformations in this area during the post-liberation period. Other cooperative leaders informed Alia about their achievements.

Ali also spoke at the meeting. He stated that it was a special joy to visit Frasheri and become acquainted with the work and efforts of the cooperativists to increase agricultural and livestock production. Alia also pointed out that the party has shown great concern to make the countryside more prosperous. The Politburo had discussed the issue of hilly and mountainous zones, and Permet District had been taken as an example for the development of these zones. Alia then made valuable suggestions about the future development of agriculture and livestock. "During the next 5-year plan the intensification of agriculture will also be extended in the mountainous areas. Thus it has been though that there should also be a more extensive irrigation network in these areas."

Ramiz Alia also spoke about the activities of the renaissance patriots of this area. He highly praised Abdyl Frasheri who was the ideologist, organizer, and leader of the Albanian League of Prizren, whose 105th anniversary will soon be celebrated. Alia stated that the League of Prizren holds one of the most important places in the history of the Albanian national liberation struggle. "It marks a peak in the Albanians' century-long struggle to throw off the foreign yoke, to affirm and recognize the Albanian nation as one united nation, to defend the integrity of the national territories, and to unite them in an independent Albanian state." This is of great historical importance. "The enemies of Socialist Albanian and of all Albanians have always attempted to distort history and to denigrate the League of Prizren." But the League of Prizren, the names of the Frasheri brothers and of all other fighters of the national renaissance will remain brilliant and cannot be erased from the pages of Albania's glorious history. They will be remembered and honored with great love and understanding by all Albanians.

VIGILANCE AGAINST SOCIAL PROPERTY ABUSES URGED

AU191309 Tirana PUNA in Albanian 10 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Unreservedly Protect Socialist Property"]

[Text] Comrade Enver teaches us that socialist work and property are two great pillars that support the economy's development and the country's entire life, both its present and future. As a result of the party's special care and the implementation of its correct policy, our socialist property has been continually developed and strengthened from one 5-year plan to the next. Our workers, aware that by defending socialist property they are defending our socialist order, have continually increased their care for its protection and good administration. Implementing the party's teachings, the trade union organizations have struggled to create a new understanding of socialist property as a major source for reinforcing the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for continually raising the workers' well-being.

The workers' socialist attitude toward collective property can be seen everywhere. It can be seen, in the first place, in the fulfillment of the plan's tasks in all its units and indexes; it can be seen in the efforts to increase productivity; to improve norms; to lower scarcity and costs; to fully utilize machinery; to increase the coefficient of metals' utilization; and to intensify the saving of electrical energy, fuels, and other raw and secondary materials. All of these are evidence of the great work that the working class and other workers are doing to reinforce and continually develop socialist property.

But despite all the successes achieved, there is still some abuse and damage of socialist property by particular people who are ideologically uninformed or ill-meaning individuals who wish to damage our socialist order and economy. These cases are more accentuated in the trade sector and especially in the trade enterprises involved in buying and selling. These negative aspects can also be observed in some agricultural enterprises, especially during the fruit and vegetable picking and transportation season. Similar problems have also occurred in the food enterprises, the mechanical and electrical sector, and in the timber processing sector. Sometimes these are underrated as small things. But we should ask: Who does such things? People who still have remnants of a petit-bourgeois psychology rooted in their understanding and who are influenced by alien bourgeois-revisionist tendencies. The damage is twofold: economic and ideological. The trade union organizations should consider every damage to property from this angle -- no matter how small it may be. They should be more concerned with the causes of such negative behavior. Why does it happen? The reason is that insufficient educational and convincing work has been done with these people and the problem of protecting property has not become an issue with which everyone is concerned. Property is not only protected by the guards whose duty it is, but in the first place by workers themselves. These cases of damaging and assimilating socialist property have occurred because of a lack of vigilance and control and because of liberal, indifferent, and petit-bourgeois sentimental attitudes that are sometimes held toward people who damage collective property. These are a result of insufficient work by some trade union organizations to educate workers and embue them with the sentiment for the protection and good administration of socialist property.

What are the ensuing tasks to minimize damage and abuse of socialist property? The party teaches us that to achieve this goal we are required to carry out an organized and all-round struggle against every negative action and manifestation, and against every liberal and petit-bourgeois concept and attitude, to reinforce everywhere the spirit of organization, order and discipline.

Only in this way are conditions created to further strengthen socialist property and to hinder its damage or abuse. Proceeding from the party's orientation, the trade union organizations have the task of further raising the sense of responsibility and further improving their ideological and political work to create a more correct concept of socialist property. This should be done not only in theory, but also in daily practice to intensively protect socialist property. Thus, it is necessary to further harden the whole working class' attitude against every negative action that damages property. These problems should be discussed in a high revolutionary spirit by the trade union organizations and organs. Concrete and deep analyses should be made, debates and constructive meetings should be held, and ideopolitical activities should be organized to get to know the laws and rules. The workers should be well acquainted with the laws that defend socialist property. For this aim there should be more cooperation with the economic, legal, and judicial organs. Greater vigilance is required in this work against the abusers and embezzlers of property. We must courageously struggle to discover them and we must severely fight against sentimentalism and indifference, which weaken vigilance.

All this work should be accompanied with immediate social controls by the trade union organizations. These controls, frequent and intense, should be aimed at preventing abuse and damage. They will result in further strengthening the protection and administration of property in the production process, in the improvement of material norms, in the quality of production, in the reduction of scarcity, and the better treatment of goods in warehouses and during their distribution and sale to the people.

The defense and strengthening of socialist property is also served by the recent initiatives to save fuels and electrical energy and to collect scrap metals, as well as the action presently being carried out to improve work and material norms. The important thing is that these initiatives and actions should not be merely superficial, but they should be intensified and pursued until they are fully implemented, because in this way their results in strengthening socialist property will be greater.

A deep and concrete analysis of problems, reinforcement of the sense of responsibility, and the development of harsh criticism against alien attitudes are required in every meeting, discussion, or activity organized by the trade union organizations to protect, develop, and properly administer socialist property. The trade union district councils and local councils should work closely with the trade union organizations to develop everywhere a healthy opinion toward socialist property. It should be clear to every worker that to protect property means to further strengthen our socialist order. This is a major aspect of the trade union organizations' educational work. The creation of deep convictions in regard to this will mobilize all people to protect and strengthen socialist property as the party teaches us.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO IAEA -- On 11 May Idriz Bardhi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Austria, presented his credentials to Hans Blix, general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which he is accredited as the permanent representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to this organization. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 May 83 AU]

FILIPOV HOSTS DINNER FOR LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER

Filipov Toast

AU241630 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 83 p 6

[Toast of Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, at 20 May official Dinner in Sofia for Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho]

[Text] Your Excellency,

Gentlemen,

Comrades:

I am happy to greet the esteemed prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho and those accompanying him as high and dear guests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I would like at the very beginning to express my satisfaction with the fact that you, Mr Jonathan, are paying our country an official visit. It allows us to establish direct contact, to discuss the trends of our future cooperation in areas of mutual interest, and to exchange opinions on the most important international problems. During your visit you will acquaint yourself with Bulgaria and its people, and with the results of their selfless toil for constructing the developed socialist society.

We evaluate this first meeting on Bulgarian soil as an expression of the willingness of our governments and peoples to associate more closely and to develop relations based on mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation. I would like to assure you that we are willing to do everything that depends on us so that our relations will benefit and bring happiness to the two peoples.

The Bulgarian people greet you with sincere sympathy, Mr Prime Minister; they know you as a great patriot of your country and a fighter for its freedom, as well as a firm defender of the ideals of independence and the dignity of all men. We rejoice at every success of the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho along the road of strengthening its political and economic independence.

Your Excellency,

Gentlemen,

Comrades:

The present international situation evokes justified concern among the world's peoples. The undermining of the process of detente, the continuous exacerbation of tension throughout the world, and the accumulation of newer and ever more horrible weapons of mass destruction, and especially of nuclear weapons, as a result of the policy conducted by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, are directly jeopardizing the very existence on our planet of life and human civilization.

Therefore, today there is not and cannot be a more important task than undertaking urgent measures for improving the political climate and for creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence, understanding, and cooperation among the world's peoples. It is true that in the world there are opposing sociopolitical systems, but we are firmly convinced that their historic dispute can and must be solved under the conditions of peaceful coexistence and along the road of noble and peaceful competition.

The present explosive world situation insistently requires the unification of efforts by all democratic and peaceloving forces in order to prevent a new war, continue the constructive dialogue, strictly observe the generally recognized principles of international law, preserve the results of detente achieved thus far, and search for new roads for making progress in all areas of international relations. Precisely this is the spirit of the recent USSR peace proposals, which we highly value and support; especially the unilateral obligation, undertaken by the USSR, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The constructive proposals expressed in the Political Declaration of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries fully correspond with the desire of all peoples to live and work in peace.

We express our most sincere desire for the successful completion of the USSR-U.S. Geneva talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons and nuclear arms in Europe, while strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security. We are for progress at the Vienna talks.

Completing the Madrid meeting with the adoption of an essential and balanced document, which calls for convening a conference on measures for strengthening confidence, security, and disarmament in Europe, would be of great benefit for asserting the process of detente, which begar in Helsinki.

The explosive situation in the Middle East also evokes serious concern. Enjoying the military and political support of the United States, Israel is striving with all its forces, rude pressure, and blackmail to perpetuate the results of its barbarous aggression against Lebanon. We declare once again that the only road of justly and lastingly solving the situation in the Middle East involves the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterwards. We support the just and heroic struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO -- its only legal representative.

The disgraceful regime of apartheid continues to exist in the southernmost part of Africa, where amidst cruel national oppression and social exploitation, the Republic of South Africa, openly supported by the United States, terrorizes the native population of the country and continues to illegally occupy Namibia, contrary to the UN resolutions. The regime in Pretoria is conducting constant aggressive actions against the neighboring independent African states.

We indignantly condemn the continuing bandit attacks organized by the Republic of South Africa against the Kingdom of Lesotho, aimed at violating its political independence.

We express once again our full support and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for national liberation, under the leadership of thei vanguards -- SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the African National Congress.

Mr Prime Minister,

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly expressed its support of the struggle of the peoples of the developing countries for a new and just economic order. We directly connect this issue with stopping the arms race, strengthening the process of detente, and strengthening peace throughout the world, because equal international economic relations can develop only under conditions of stable peace.

In the present alarming international situation the People's Republic of Bulgaria is following its steady peaceloving policy, aimed at removing the danger of a destructive nuclear war and strengthening peace and international cooperation.

As a Balkan country, Bulgaria is steadily following a course of expanding, strengthening, and enriching our relations with the neighboring countries. The constructive proposal of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, on adopting concrete measures for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, serves the noble idea of strengthening confidence and improving the international climate, and thus corresponds with the most cherished strivings of the Balkan peoples to live in peace and security, without nuclear weapons.

I would like to express again my conviction that your present visit will give new impetus to developing fruitful relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Lesotho, in the interest of our peoples and of the struggle for preserving world peace.

I propose a toast:

-- To the health of His Highness Moshoeshoe II, King of Lesotho, and Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

-- To new and even greater successes for your homeland!

-- To friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian people and the people of Lesotho!

-- To the health of Mr Jonathan, our highly respected guest and prime minister of Lesotho!

-- To the health of all those attending this dinner!

-- Cheers!

Toast by Jonathan

AU201920 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, gave an official dinner tonight in honour of the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan.

"We are hoping that during our brief stay in Bulgaria we shall be able to lay the foundations of our future cooperation, to avail ourselves to your experience", Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan emphasized in his toast speech.

He pointed out that this cooperation will help Lesotho consolidate her political independence and diminish the present economic dependence on the South African Republic, "a factor making us very vulnerable to the racist pressure of that country", Dr Leabua Jonathan said.

Lesotho's prime minister explained: "I am here in search of a greater understanding for my country and its situation, which often does not happen as result of the massed and sophisticated propaganda of the South African racists".

He expressed Lesotho's desire to consolidate her solidarity with socialist countries such as Bulgaria in order to "tear" the geographic isolation of his country.

Dwelling on the alarming international situation Dr Leabua Jonathan said: "On the one hand we are witnessing a world recession which afflicts both developed and developing countries and which calls for urgent measures to improve our economies in order to ease the pressure on the developing countries, the most strongly affected. On the political front the tension in different parts of the world continues to pose a threat to peace. The situation in the Middle East, the war between Iran and Iraq and the Namibian issue, the arms race and so on and so forth, continue to weigh heavy on the shoulders of all of us".

Emphasizing that Lesotho has always sided with peace, justice and freedom, as well as with the noninterference of external forces in the affairs of other states, he expressed regret that his country was refused peace because of her absolute encirclement by the powerful and aggressive neighbour -- the South African Republic.

In conclusion Lesotho's prime minister expressed again his conviction that Lesotho would learn a lot from Bulgaria's experience, that the two sides would lay the foundations of constructive cooperation and an ever growing friendship.

LUKANOV RECEIVES ROMANIA'S GAVRILESCU IN SOFIA

AU201954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES 20/5/1983 -- Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received on May 20 Nicolae Gavrilescu, minister of tourism and sports of Romania. During the talk on the occasion, new possibilities were identified for mutually advantageous collaboration in the development and amplification of exchanges and cooperation in tourism.

JOINT TU DECLARATION SIGNED WITH CGT IN FRANCE

AU202022 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 20 (BTA corr) -- The signing of a Joint Declaration of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions [BTU] and the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) in France today marked the closing of the talks of the Bulgarian trade union delegation led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and the delegation of the Confederal Bureau of the General Confederation of Labour led by Mr Henri Crasuquit, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party.

It is emphasized in the declaration that the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labour have found identity of their views of a number of important problems.

It is also pointed out that they decided their future cooperation to acquire an ever more specific nature and the exchange of experience to extend [sentence as received]. The Bulgarian trade unions and the General Confederation of Labour think that unfolding the cooperation between Bulgaria and France in a number of spheres would be very fruitful for both parties.

By esteeming Europe's great role in the development of the international situation, the General Confederation of Labour and the Bulgarian Trade Unions attach specific importance to the relations between the trade unions of the European countries.

The two delegations are deeply alarmed with the great danger hanging over world peace, with the current arms race, with its bad reflection on the living conditions of the workers and on the socio-economic development of many countries of the world.

By opposing the warmongering policy of the USA which forces this arms race, they welcome the upsurge of the popular movement being unfolded in many countries.

The declaration reads in part: "If it continues to expand, this movement will be able to frustrate the plans of the warmongers, to impose a general, gradual, equal and controlled disarmament".

The BTU delegation informed the CGT about the preparations for the international TU meeting "Peace and The Trade Unions" to be held in Sofia on October 26 and 27 of this year. The CGT will make its contribution to this conference.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions and the CGT will continue in future to be contributing to the stepping up and extending of international cooperation and of the solidarity between the workers of all countries. In this connection they attach specific importance to the role of the world federation of trade unions. They will continue to consort their efforts in the international organisation of labour and the other international organisations.

BCP ACTIVITIES AT SWISS LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

Stanishev Delivers Greetings

AU221937 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Lausanne, May 22 (BTA) -- The 12th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party, which opened yesterday, is attended by a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by the secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Dimitur Stanishev handed over to the congress a message of greetings in which it is stressed that the Bulgarian Communists are following with great interest the political development of Switzerland, that they are well familiar with and support the efforts of Swiss Communists in defence of the vital interests of the working class, against transferring the burden of the capitalist crisis upon the shoulders of the working people, against the restriction of their democratic rights and freedoms and back their indefatigable efforts aimed at uniting all the progressive forces for a democratic renovation of the Swiss society, for peace and socialism.

The 12th congress of your party, reads the message in part, is sitting at a time of a complicated international situation, when the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism, first of all of the American imperialism, are following a policy of worsening the relations between states. President Reagan declared a "crusade" against socialism, against the revolutionary and national-liberation movements, against all the peace-loving forces. The United States are exerting brutal pressure upon its partners while implementing their own programme for the disruption of the military-strategic parity and for the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union through the deployment in Western Europe of nuclear medium-range missiles and for the achievement of quantitative and qualitative growth in their armaments.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Bulgarian Communist Party is conducting a consistent policy of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe and the world, seeking the establishment of lasting relations of goodneighbourliness and understanding in the Balkans, seeking also the conversion of this region into a nuclear-free zone. The Bulgarian Communists and all the Bulgarian people are deeply aware of the dangers the policy of imperialism entails, reads the message of greetings. They are making earnest efforts to ensure the development of Bulgaria at stable and high rates in all spheres of socialist construction, and in the struggle for the preservation of peace and cooperation. The successes in the socialist construction of Bulgaria are indivisible from the overall development of the countries of real socialism -- materialization of the ideas of Marx and Lenin. The Bulgarian Communist Party fully supports the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union -- a guard and guarantee of peace, and also the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty of January, 1983 which represent a concrete programme in the peoples' struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

Post-Congress Meeting

AU241945 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Lausanne, May 24 (BTA) -- After the conclusion of the 12th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party, a meeting was held of a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by the secretary of the Central Committee of theparty, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, with the secretary general of the Swiss Labour Party, Mr Arman Magnan and with the chairman of the Party, Mr Jean Vensant.

The conversation proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere. Mr Dimitur Stanishev spoke about the efforts of the BCP and the Bulgarian state aimed at the achievement of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world and about the tasks which the Bulgarian Communist Party is solving at the present stage of the construction of the advanced socialist society in Bulgaria.

The secretary general of the Swiss Labour Party thanked for the participation of the BCP delegation in the work of the Congress and gave a high appraisal to one development of relations between the two parties.

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHES AGRARIAN OFFICIALS

AU251825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] On 25 May the Committee on State and People's Control reviewed the results of an inspection of economic and financial violations on the part of Vasil Totev Pakev, general director of the Georgi Dimitrov United Grain-Fodder Plant in Cherven Bryag. He was punished by dismissal from his post for rude violations of state and financial discipline and accountability, creating an atmosphere of waste, and utilizing his post for personal profit. The materials of the inspection have been handed over to the prosecutor's office.

Dencho Penchev, general director of the State Economic Trust Cereals and Fodder Industry, has been reprimanded for not applying active control and strictness while implementing the plant's production tasks. He had been obligated to seek responsibility on the part the officials responsible for the violations and adopt decisive measures for improving the work.

WEST ACCUSED OF 'MARKING TIME' AT VIENNA TALKS

AU241236 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 83 pp 1,7

[Bedrich Zagar's Vienna dispatch: "The West is Marking Time; the 30th Round of Vienna Negotiations Has Started"]

[Text] A new, already the 30th, round of negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe opened yesterday in Vienna's Hofburg after a 6-week intermission. The session was addressed by Ambassador Bob Lebacq, head of the Belgian delegation, for the NATO countries; and by Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, for the Warsaw Pact countries.

Lebacq's statement contained some nice words, but these were not backed by appropriate concrete deeds. For instance, he spoke of the even and substantial reduction of troop strengths, which should be achieved on both sides; but at the same time the West is blocking the socialist countries' proposal which is oriented toward this goal. The Warsaw Pact countries' delegations are in favor of the Soviet Union's reducing its strength by 20,000 soldiers, complete with equipment, and the United States, by 13,000, as the first step. Probably this step is the key to eliminating the barrier of distrust, padlocked four times over, which is hampering the negotiations and preventing further progress. Such a step of mutual example would undoubtedly clear the air at the negotiations and make it easier to approach the solution of other issues. The initial Soviet-American reduction would, of course, take place under international control, and the Western delegations would thus be able to convince themselves best that all the accompanying measures and discussions on numerical data are both fruitless and unnecessary. Political will is really the decisive thing for reaching the set goal, that is, parity and a ceiling of 900,000 soldiers on each side.

Meanwhile the reality is such that the Western delegations are striving to draw attention away from the main issue at the negotiations, and are pushing issues of a secondary importance into the foreground. An objective observer could probably scarcely avoid gaining the impression that the NATO delegations are marking time; but the thing is that time plays against the interests of the European nations, against the security of all states, against the interests of peace -- both at the Vienna negotiations, and in all issues that concern war and peace.

It was not as an end in itself that Ambassador Wieland yesterday recalled at the plenary session the Prague Declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states almost 5 months ago. In fact, the Political Declaration offers the opportunity to halt feverish armament and to revert to further deepening the process of international detente. Actually, the declaration even proposes to the NATO pact the adoption of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on preserving peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Should NATO agree to this treaty, both the Vienna and the Geneva negotiations would become purposeless and there would be no problem to resolve.

The Political Declaration contains, and not only for the West, "such a drastic proposal" as the treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force; it also contains "milder" proposals. But they all have the same goal in mind, even though the road toward it would be longer. In our modern times, however, time is becoming increasingly precious, and that is why the NATO delegations should not waste it at the Vienna negotiations, either.

Surely 10 years in Vienna have been sufficient for the delegations to get thoroughly acquainted with the situation and with the mutual stands, and that is why any postponement of the agreement is an artificial protraction, provided, of course, that the Western delegations are at all interested in achieving mutually acceptable agreements.

The delegations of the socialist countries are sincerely striving for the intensive and constructive cooperation of all participants in the Vienna negotiations -- one that would lead to solutions of the controversial issues that would be acceptable for both sides. However, the endeavor of one side alone is not enough; the interest of the partner side is also necessary.

PACEM IN TERRIS DISCUSSES FUTURE WORK PROGRAM

AU201630 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Successfully Defending Life and Peace"]

[Text] Brno, 18 May (CTK) -- At its 2-day session in Brno, which ended on Wednesday, the expanded Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy evaluated its successful activity to date and discussed its work program for the coming period. The Presidium adopted measures for further activity in preparing for the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War. The Catholic clergy are joining the broad upsurge of peace forces throughout the world. They proceed from the fact that there is no more pressing task today than to successfully defend, together with the people of our fatherland and all peace-loving people in the world, life and peace on our planet, and not to permit the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

AUSTRIA BERATED FOR HOSTING SUDETEN GATHERING

AU251350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 83 p 6

[Jan Kovarik article: "Self-Appointed Interpreters of Law; the 34th Convention of Sudetenists [Sudetaci] Was Held in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 24 May -- The 34th convention of revanchists culminated this Sunday with anti-Czechoslovak and anticommunist sallies by Neubauer, spokesman of the so-called Sudeten Germans' Landsmannschaft organization, at Heroes Square in Vienna. Under the slogan "Defend Rights -- Be a Bridge," these self-appointed interpreters of human rights again attacked the postwar arrangement in Europe and detente.

They were provided a place for doing this by the government of neutral Austria, whose federal president, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, even officially opened the entire revanchists' convention and thus indirectly supported their allegedly "sacred claims" on Czechoslovak border areas. The Austrian Foreign Ministry declared that the convention was not aimed against Czechoslovakia and that its purpose was merely a meeting of people. However, the course taken by the Sudetenists' Days has disproved this itself, both in the speeches made by representatives of the Landsmannschaft organization, who referred to some kind of new and "God-given" arrangement on our continent; in the maps with Czechoslovak territories marked for separation from Czechoslovakia, which were handed out to the participants; and in the promulgation of literature on the crimes allegedly perpetrated against the Sudetenists in Czechoslovakia.

This year, too, like every year, Strauss' Bavaria did not let this opportunity pass without showing that it regards revanchists as the combat reserve for its reactionary policy. Like Vienna, Bavaria also contributed to defraying the costs of the convention. The West German Government, which claims that it is maintaining continuity in the FRG'S foreign policy toward the socialist countries, dispatched its state minister Jenninger, who announced Bonn's decision to publish documents about the crimes allegedly perpetrated by the victorious powers against the Germans. The Sudetenists received this announcement with frenetic applause and cheers because they regard it as support for their "claims," and at the same time as a sign that Kohl's cabinet will be even more well-disposed to them than the preceding governments on the Rhine have been.

The stage props of the convention were also complemented by figures who were more suited for a political wax museum display than a public gathering -- by former Austrian Empress Zita, welcomed by the pious exclamations of some of those present, by her son, Otto Habsburg, who is reluctant to part with the vision of a Danubian, or even European, federation under his leadership; and also present was the prince of Liechtenstein, who was pleased that the Sudetenists addressed him as "Duke of Opava." The Catholic clergy, too, wanted to have a share in the event; it therefore sent its representatives headed by Cardinal Koenig. This picture also includes the various escapees and the politically shipwrecked who had come to prove their devotion in return for being regarded by the Sudetenists as representatives of the Czech and Slovak nations. After all, traitors have always found a purse of silver coins among the revanchists and the large capital backing them.

The convention in the city on the Danube cannot be passed over in silence. Even though its organizers have not succeeded in attracting to Vienna as many fellow countrymen as they had promised (a few days ago 250,000 people were mentioned, later 200,000, and in the end it was estimated that there were less than 100,000 participants); nevertheless, it must be seen that a voice of hatred and enmity has resounded from Vienna, one aimed not only against our own country, but also against the existing cooperation of nations and against international legal treaties.

The Sudetenists are backed by the forces of revanchism and of Greater-Germany chauvinism, which are threatening the existence of Austria itself. These forces are striving to win over to their dubious goals even those young people born in the FRG or Austria and who, according to the will of the Landsmannschaft bosses (and those whom this policy service), should become homeless people. This is a reprehensible intention; moreover, it reveals the entire background of the revanchist organizations and their leadership. Likewise, the attempts in Vienna to play the tune of "good old times of the monarchy" were not aimed at the sentimental Austrians alone; they were presented as the reaction's program for enslaving nations.

History cannot be falsified. It remains true that the majority of Sudeten Germans participated in disrupting Czechoslovakia in the thirties, as well as in the Munich diktat, in the occupation of our country, and in the Nazi terror against our population. But all this was not mentioned in Vienna because this does not suit the script for these conventions.

Alone among the Austrian mass communications media, the paper of the Austrian Communist Party pointed out the true nature of the Sudeten Germans convention when it wrote that the so-called Sudenten German Day was substantially aimed against the policy of detente in Europe and against the existing borders. VOLKSSTIMME stated that this is also why the CSSR Government was justified in protesting against the revanchist convention on the territory of neutral Austria.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK'S AFRICAN TOUR CONTINUES

Travels to Benin

LD222052 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 22 May 83

[Excerpt] Lagos [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Lagos for Cotonou on Sunday on an official friendly visit to Benin at the invitation of the Benin Government.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD241551 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is in the People's Republic of Benin on an official and friendly visit, had talks in Cotonou today with Tiamiou Adjibabe, Benin minister of foreign affairs, about Czechoslovak-Beninese relations and international politics. The Beninese minister stressed that his country has resolutely condemned the barbaric kidnapping of a group of Czechoslovak citizens by the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group in Angola and has called for their immediate release. Both ministers spoke in favor of averting the danger of a nuclear war, reviving the process of detente, bringing about specific measures in the field of disarmament, and eliminating hotbeds of tension in the world. Afterward, Minister Chnoupek briefed the Beninese foreign minister in detail about the results of the January session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries, particularly about the draft of a treaty on the nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Pact member countries and NATO member states, which would be open to all countries of the world to join.

Meets With President

LD251329 Prague CTK in English 1105 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Cotonou [no date as received] -- Benin President and Chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) Mathieu Kerekou received here Tuesday Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Minister Chnoupek handed him a message of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak which appreciates the two countries' allround cooperation and expresses the interest in its further promotion.

Minister Chnoupek provided President Kerekou with detailed information on the results of the January session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and particularly on the socialist countries' efforts to conclude an agreement on the non-use of military force between the Warsaw Treaty member countries and the NATO countries. He thanked for Benin's resolute attitude to the release of the Czechoslovak citizens held captive in Angola by the anti-government organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

President Kerekou informed Minister Chnoupek of the road of the socialist construction on which Benin has embarked under the leadership of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

He said that the people of Benin considers the socialist countries a firm and faithful mainstay. He stressed the Benin interest in more developed economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia, whose advanced industrial potential can find a number of interesting opportunities in implementing developing projects in the country.

Official Visit Ends

LD252244 Prague CTK in English 1533 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Cotonou [No date as received] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended today his official friendly visit to the people's Republic of Benin, made at the invitation of the Benin Government.

During the three-day visit, he was received by President Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the People's revolutionary party to whom he delivered a message from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

Minister Chnoupek and his Benin counterpart Tiamiou Adjibabe exchanged views on the state of bilateral relations and possibilities of their expansion. They affirmed the interest of both sides in wider cultural exchanges, particularly in education, television, radio and the press.

The two ministers called for intensification of the struggle for peace, international economic order.

They resolutely condemned the neocolonialist intrigues of world imperialism and South African racists, aimed at delaying the granting of independence to Namibia.

The talks were held in a friendly comradely atmosphere. Minister Chnoupek and Benin Minister of the Interior and Public Security Michel Alladaye signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED 25 MAY

LD252324 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The 3rd session of the Czechoslovak-Mozambican Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended here Wednesday with the signing of a protocol on the exchange of goods in 1983-84.

Under the protocol, signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Mozambican Minister of Industry and Energy Antonio Rodrigues Branco, Czechoslovakia will supply Mozambique with engineering equipment, consumer goods, medicines, building material, and technology for the Mozambican textile industry, ceramics and breweries.

Czechoslovakia will import from Mozambique cotton, sisal, asbestos, tea and cashew nuts. The number of Czechoslovak experts working in Mozambique will increase.

KAPEK HEADS PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION TO SOFIA

Departs 23 May

LD230857 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0700 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] A Prague city CPCZ committee delegation headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city CPCZ committee, left for Sofia today at the invitation of the city committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

During their 4-day visit, the delegation will discuss further development of relations between both city party organizations and the socialist capitals of the two countries and will exchange experiences on the construction of both Prague and Sofia. They will also visit working people of the capital of the Bulgarian people's Republic.

Participates in Celebration

LD242335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, headed by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague City Committee, has taken part in the celebration of the people of Sofia on the occasion of the day of the Bulgarian people's culture, Slavonic literature, and the Bulgarian press. The Czechoslovak guests also saw the national palace of culture of Lyudmila (?Zhivkovova) and took part in the opening concert of the Sofia musical weeks.

HUSAK, OFFICIALS ATTEND NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

LD260253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The CSSR National Front Central Committee met in Prague today on the contribution of bodies and organizations of the National Front to the preparation and course of the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War. The session was opened and chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the National Front Central Committee. CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Alois Indra and Josef Kempny; Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Marie Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, were also present. Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Juraj Moravec, secretary general of the Freedom Party; Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party Central Committee; and representatives of mass organizations in the National Front were in the presidium also, as were leading officials of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Council, and other figures of our political, public and cultural life. The speech was delivered by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee.

HONECKER, MUGABE RESUME TALKS IN BERLIN 25 MAY

LD251100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0840 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- On Wednesday morning the official talks between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), and between other leading personages from both parties and states resumed in the offices of the State Council in Berlin.

Previously the guest from Zimbabwe had started the second day of his visit with a visit to Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin. In the Red Town Hall the guest entered his name in the golden book of the GDR capital.

U.S. 'SHAMELESS LIES' ABOUT AFGHANISTAN HIT

DW250925 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 May 83

[Horst Hirth commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department used Whitsuntide to again issue slanderous contentions about the Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan. Soviet aircraft are allegedly conducting bombing raids against the defenseless civilian population. Horst Hirth comments on the background of this new wave of agitation from Washington.

With all the authority of a U.S. Department of State spokesman, John Hughes declared that the U.S. Government had information proving hundreds, if not thousands, of people had been killed in Afghanistan during bombing raids over the past several weeks -- raids which were conducted with intolerable brutality. The U.S. Government could not watch the massacre indifferently, the official said.

As was to be expected, the official Afghan news agency BAKHTAR promptly rejected the dishonest fabrication. There were no large-scale operations, let alone bombing raids, in the town of Herat or, as claimed by Western media, in the area around the town. Reports claiming the town was completely razed are totally invented. The Afghan agency reports that the situation is normal in the town and throughout the province. The residents are performing their work normally. What is not normal are the continuing attacks by counterrevolutionary bands against schools, against villages which have successfully carried out land reform, and against people who support the Afghan revolution and are working for it.

Washington, however, makes no bones about the fact that it is supporting the activities of these terrorist gangs with all means. The undeclared war against the Afghan people is being continued with all unscrupulousness by Washington. BAKHTAR justly draws attention to the fact that this is not the first wave of slander from the same source.

I recall very well the hue and cry raised by the Reagan administration last fall in the UN General Assembly when tales of horror were spread about the use of Soviet poison gas in the mountainous country. No less than the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations introduced that. This canard failed just like the one claiming that the USSR and Vietnam have killed no less than 12,000 civilians in Indochina with poison. This was also shown to be absurd by a UN commission.

All the same, there is still the question of why the government team in the United States picked this very moment to fan anti-Soviet agitation again. It is really not necessary to look for a reason. All I ask is, where is the U. S. outrage over the South African sneak bombing raid against neighboring Mozambique? Where is the outrage over the terrorist attack on the capital of Maputo.

Is it not rather that people in the United States need a new dose of anti-Sovietism to make the escalation of the U. S. intrusion in El Salvador and Nicaragua more credible? Lies about Afghanistan, on the one hand, and U. S. Senator Goldwater with advice for Reagan, on the other. After all, the former holds the post of chairman of the Senate select committee on intelligence. He is advising the President to openly threaten to dispatch U.S. troops to Central America to combat communism there.

The degree of aggressiveness inherent in Goldwater's cynical remarks can be seen by his statement that if it is necessary to save Central America, we will send our troops, our aircraft, our Armed Forces! It is this policy of blackmail which requires the anti-Soviet bogeyman, and thus the shameless lies.

DIOXIN DISCOVERY IN FRANCE ENDS ANTI-GDR SLANDER

AU241500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 May 83

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A DPA report on Thursday stated that the highly poisonous dioxin waste from the Seveso (Italy) region has now been discovered in northern France on the premises of a former enterprise. It was stored in a shed, as "worthless industrial waste."

This environmental scandal shows again that in the capitalist industrial society the interest in profit comes before environmental safety, even in waste disposal. The discovery of the barrels, at the same time, confirms the unfoundedness of all charges that the highly poisonous waste had been taken to a GDR dumping ground, charges that had recently been repeatedly raised on the part of the West. Although the GDR unequivocally refuted these slanderous assertions and also rejected them in appropriate press releases, the issue provided a welcome opportunity for the FRG mass media, especially Springer Press, to grossly abuse the GDR. It showed once more that whenever there is an opportunity to slander and defame the GDR, certain FRG mass media, under the cover of the so-called freedom of the press, leave no stone unturned to twist facts and circumstances, to constantly fabricate and spread lies. The example of the discovered dioxin waste from Seveso -- as in other cases -- clearly shows that many FRG press organs deal particularly recklessly with the truth if the GDR can be attacked.

As far as the disposal of waste materials is concerned, it has again shown where the regulations for environmental protection are complied with, and where this is not done. And as far as the dumping grounds in the GDR and specifically those near Schoenberg, are concerned, the FRG public need not worry. Instead it should worry about the practices employed elsewhere.

WRITERS UNION REFUTES DIE WELT 'SLANDERS, SLURS'

AU201625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 83 p 4

[Text] Venice (ADN) -- At its meeting in Venice in the middle of May the delegates' meeting of the P.E.N. International Writers Union protested against the lies concerning the GDR P.E.N. center published in the FRG paper DIE WELT.

A resolution submitted and unanimously adopted by the P.E.N. center of the GDR denies the slanders and slurs concerning the GDR P.E.N. center and several of its members, including the International Vice President Stephan Hermlin, by the Springer paper. It recalls the duty imposed on the P.E.N. members by their charter to oppose such false publications, intentional falsfication, and distortion of facts for political and personal purposes. The resolution literally states: "The delegates' meeting declares that the description of the evils is applicable to the mentioned publications and that there is nothing that can justify them."

SPD EDUCATIONAL-POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS

AU201628 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Members of the educational-political working group of the SPD faction of the Chamber of Deputies of Berlin (West) were in the capital Berlin on 18 May 1983 for a study visit. The SPD representatives conducted talks in the Academy of Pedagogic Sciences of the GDR. On the GDR side, members of the Committee for Public Education of the GDR People's Chamber and the deputy of the city councillor for school affairs of the Berlin Municipal Council participated in the talks. During visits to educational institutions there were meetings with representatives of the public education sector.

STOPH, KUWAITI COMMERCE MINISTER MEET 25 MAY

LD260605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq expressed their deep anxiety on Wednesday about the continuing dangerous developments in the international situation during a talk in Berlin. The minister is currently staying in the GDR at the head of a delegation to the fourth meeting of the GDR-Kuwait Joint Committee for Economic, Technical, and Cultural Cooperation.

In the discussion the need for effective measures to limit and reduce nuclear arms, as expressed once again in the latest proposals of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was stressed. Willi Stoph emphasized that the striving of U.S. imperialism for military strategic superiority is the main cause of the increasing deterioration of the international situation, including in the Near East and Gulf region.

Minister al-Marzuq spoke about the situation in the Near East and rejected the latest agreements between the United States, Israel, and Lebanon because they are directed against the Lebanese people. In this connection he expressed a high regard for the attitude of the GDR toward creating a comprehensive, just, and lasting political solution to the Near East conflict with the inclusion of all participants.

The partners in the talks paid tribute to the successful development of bilateral relations.

LEADERS HOLD CLOSING TALKS WITH PAPANDREOU

LD251957 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, finished his official visit to Hungary Wednesday.

After Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met Andreas Papandreou in a cordial meeting, a plenary session was held under the leadership of Gyorgy Lazar and the Greek premier. In the closing session both parties described the official Hungarian-Greek talks as constructive and successful, stressing that not only did they meet expectations but even surpassed them. The atmosphere of the talks and the whole programme was marked by a mutual understanding and readiness for further cooperation. The experts' talks were regarded as highly positive and useful. On the basis of the achievements of bilateral relations further tasks were discussed, indicating the practical directions and tasks in the broadening of relations. Both parties expressed their demand and readiness to continue the relations in different fields.

Gyorgy Lazar and Andreas Papandreou have signed a long-term programme on the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hellenic Republic. The agreement is aimed at promoting the trading of consumer and investment goods, and services. In addition to the traditional forms of trade, both parties are to lay more stress on the more advanced forms of cooperation, for instance the establishment of joint companies, cooperation in the production of equipment and machines, training and specialists, and the elaboration of joint research programmes.

Three intergovernmental agreements were signed on animal health, plant protection and plant health, and the lifting of double taxation by Laszlo Papocsi, deputy minister of agriculture and food, and Karoly Szarka, deputy foreign minister of the Hungarian side, and Karolos Papoulas, state secretary of foreign affairs, on the Greek side.

Then Andreas Papandreou and his party left Budapest. The Greek delegation was seen off at the Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, and several senior representatives of Hungary's political and economic life.

SZUROS-LED MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS NORWAY

LD252158 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, headed by Matyas Szuros, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC'S Foreign Affairs Department, visited Norway from May 22 to 25 at the invitation of the Norwegian Labour Party.

The delegation held talks with Mme Gro Harlem Brundtland, chairman of the Labour Party, Vice-Chairman Einar Forde, and other party leaders. The representatives of the two parties discussed world issues, paid special attention to East-West relations, and current issues of peace and security in Europe, and affirmed that it is necessary to maintain consultations and relations between political parties.

The delegation held talks with Livinn Berg, state secretary of foreign affairs, and senior trade union officials.

The HSWP delegation held a discussion, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, with Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, on inter-party relations.

The HSWP delegation has left for Sweden.

DOLANC-LED SFRY DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

LD252225 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Budapest May 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, headed by Stane Dolanc, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and federal secretary of internal affairs, left Budapest Wednesday after having paid an official friendship visit to Hungary at the invitation of Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs.

The delegation held talks with senior officials of the Hungarian Ministry of Home Affairs and visited the revolutionary police regiment of the ministry where they were briefed on the units activity as a police force and as a special regiment. The delegation studied the political educational work and methodology at the college for training police officers.

Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee held talks with Stane Dolanc. Present were Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Horvath and Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD241417 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Budapest, 24 May (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation headed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday afternoon. He was invited by Army General Lajos Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of defense, for an official visit to Hungary. At Ferihegy Airport the GDR delegation was welcomed by the acting minister of defense, State Secretary Colonel General Karoly Csemi, and other leading military officials. At the airport an honor guard of the Hungarian People's Army greeted them. Immediately after their arrival, the military delegation paid tribute to the heroes of Hungary's history and the Soviet soldiers who were killed in the struggle for Hungary's liberation by laying wreaths at Heroes Square and the liberty monument on Gellert Hill. The official talks then began.

PUJA SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD260100 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Joszef Laszlo report]

[Text] An ecclesiastical peace conference is taking place today in Budapest at the new Town Hall. Within the framework of Peace and Friendship Month the Budapest committee of the PPF has organized a meeting at which more than 300 metropolitan representatives of the various churches listened to the report by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, on topical international questions.

Despite the strained international situation, the Hungarian leadership endeavors to maintain and expand relations with the developed capitalist countries. Besides this, conditions warrant that we take a stand by joining forces internationally against the arms race. These two thoughts come from the speech delivered by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. The minister of foreign affairs first analyzed the international situation and stated that the increase in tension has been caused primarily by the neoconservative U.S. policy. He emphasized that tension will grow until there is a change in U.S. policy. He also mentioned that we are on the road to making Europe a crisis area and we must do everything to prevent this.

[Begin Puja recording] Thus, the conditions for creating a certain united front have ripened. I know that this term united front sounds a little square. I call it a united front only among ourselves, but the conditions for such a widespread joining of forces have evolved to a point that a person's political affiliation, religion, or view of the social system notwithstanding, there is one point on which agreement can be reached and that is that the threat of a nuclear war must be removed and the development and implementation of such plans must be prevented. I think that this is an objective which people will support.

The majority do not agree with [word indistinct] with the newer and newer waves of arms. The Hungarian Peoples Republic, on the administration level, naturally, also takes up the fight against this policy. One of the methods we have borrowed from the 1970's is that we want bilateral relations with the developed capitalist countries, NATO and the United States not to wither away but to expand. If we take into account the way that the trend of detente has developed, then we must see that in the 1970's -- 1969, 1970, 1971 -- the basis for this was the expansion and broadening of the bilateral relations with the Western developed capitalist countries. If this was so, then we must keep what exists and what is more, we must try to broaden it. [end recording]

TV INTERVIEWS GASPAR ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD252352 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Budapest May 25 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (CCTU), gave an interview to the Hungarian television Tuesday evening in a series interviewing leaders of the labour movement.

Sandor Gaspar discussed the difficult historic way covered by Hungarian trade unions to the present stage of becoming part of the power system and politically integrated in society as a movement. He called it important that trade unions are neither subordinated nor superordinated but coordinated with the party and government. The part of trade unions in a socialist society was clarified in Hungary in 1957, with a certain historic delay. It has become clear that under socialist conditions trade unions cannot be independent from the leading power of the society, the political party of the working class, but can independently fulfill their own objectives. It was enacted that the consent of trade unions is a precondition of taking important decisions at all levels.

The HSWP, in forming its major political concepts, asks for the opinion of the trade unions, said Sandor Gaspar. Trade unions cannot (?transgress) their authority, Gaspar pointed out as although they are competent in all fields, they have to realize that they are not the sole representatives of the interests of workers, institutions exist where different views are confronted before important decisions are taken.

Clear principles are not automatically put into practice and it is natural that there are conflicts which must be discussed. Sandor Gaspar discussed union rights, including the veto right which is considered under socialist circumstances a "modern right to strike." A strikes are not prohibited in Hungary by law of any kind, unions hold that strike is a provisional historic category. In its time, under other circumstances, it was an efficient weapon, but in present day Hungary, trade unions have every opportunity to enforce their proposals and ideas, within reasonable limits. We have the constitutional means to enforce our rights. "We have no need to resort to strikes, for what cannot be achieved without them certainly cannot be achieved by them." The veto right means that trade unions should enforce their convictions so that their endeavor will and operation should be credible.

The CCTU secretary-general said that the leaders of the CCTU and the government regularly discuss economic policy. The demands are presented by the trade unions and the government informs them of the possibilities and available funds, which must be reasonably allocated. It is clear that (?all) demands cannot be met, said Gaspar. On the question why this process is not given more publicity Gaspar said: We do not want to keep the talks secret and we are aware that the public feels a lack in this field. The CCTU general secretary went on to explain that it would not be justifiable to divide the public between the unions and the government. It would not be a responsible step to create the image that the "unions say what is required", but "the government does not understand it". In reality "We meet in the spirit of responsibility for the fate of the country," pointed out Sandor Gaspar.

BRIEFS

RADIO-TV COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA -- A Hungarian-Romanian radio-television cooperation working plan has been signed in Bucharest. The radio cooperation program is valid until 1985 and the television cooperation program until 1984. The documents were signed by Istvan Hars, chairman of Hungarian Radio; Ilia Radulescu, director general of Romanian Radio and Television; Karoly Megyeri, vice chairman of Hungarian Television; and Gheorge Afanasiu, deputy director general of Romanian Radio and Television. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 May 83 LD]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION WITH CSSR -- Hungary and Czechoslovakia are to broaden their postal and telecommunications cooperation and make joint efforts in the modernization of services. Agreement on this has been signed in Budapest by Ministers Arpad Pullai and Vlastimil Chalupa. The Czechoslovak minister of communications was received by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi before his departure. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 May 83 LD]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Lajos Urban, state secretary of communications and posts, which attended the Riga session of the Hungarian-Soviet standing transport workgroup from May 17 to 20, returned to Hungary Saturday. The parties surveyed the implementation of aims in transport laid down by the resolutions of the latest session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, assessed the first four months of bilateral transport, and set future objectives. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 21 May 83 LD]

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS ON REASONS FOR MARTIAL LAW

LD251903 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Wroclaw, Jelcz motor works -- At the voivodship party conference in Wroclaw, attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, representatives from Jelcz invited the deputy premier to their factory. Today, a meeting with the workforce was held attended by the hosts of the Wroclaw Voivodship conference led by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Wroclaw. Mieczyslaw Rakowski replied to questions.

[Begin Rakowski recording] Obviously the introduction of martial law was not an easy decision for the country's leadership. It was known that it would cause a number of complications, often very difficult for the people to bear, particularly in its initial stage. But we considered then, and still do, that there was simply no other way out.

If, in 1981, those to whom we constantly appealed, every day, had treated our appeals seriously, if they had wished to sit at the same table, naturally martial law should not have been introduced. But the problem was that those who were supposed to be our partners unfortunately did not listen to us. Now they come on our platform, they write appeals to the Sejm, and they stand on the platform which we proposed to them then. It is too late. They should have decided then, because the fate of the Polish state, the fate of the Polish nation was at stake. Those were the premises for the introduction of martial law and despite what is written abroad and what is repeated by gossips, despite the underground papers or silly periodicals, however many there might be, we will constantly repeat: Martial law was necessary in Poland; it had to be introduced, because otherwise blood would have been spilled in Poland. And not because someone was preparing civil war, but simply because the level of passion was constantly rising and in effect would have led to an explosion. Those are the laws of historic development; no one wanted to comprehend then.

The Solidarity activists were not acting correctly; right up to today they do not wish to understand why the imposition of martial law was impervative and right up to today they apply methods of struggle transplanted from 1981. Is it not a transplantation of these methods of struggle, this persecution of union members -- the new ones -- who join the new unions? There are plenty of instances in which life is made unbearable for those who join such unions. And who does it? These splendid democrats. Is that not so? And why do they act in this way. What are their reasons? These unions, the new unions, will exist, whether one wishes it or not. They will exist and, with the passing of time, they will not doubt encompass the majority of workers in Poland. I am convinced of that.

Questions on Party's Role

LD252240 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] The Jelcz plant workers' representatives put 49 questions to M. Rakowski. The questions concerned the most varied problems -- economic reform, price policy, social inequality, the role of the party, and former Solidarity.

Answering questions on how the leading role of the party is to be understood, M. Rakowski pointed out the historic services of the party as initiator and implementer of great social and economic reforms, as the force which gave direction to the development of Poland, leading to industrialization, progress [words indistinct]

History will deem some of these mistakes as inevitable, resulting from the system's youth, others definitely as subjective mistakes and a manifestation of the weakness of people and their characters. These mistakes and crises cannot overrule the historic services of the party. As before, it will remain the initiator and moving force of positive transformations.

PROSECUTOR QUESTIONS DEAD STUDENT'S COMPANIONS

LD251817 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office reports that intensive investigation of the circumstances of the death of Grzegorz Przemyk are continuing. So far 35 witnesses have been questioned, including all the health service employees who had contact with Grzegorz Przemyk before his death and particularly the doctors who carried out the operation.

After the publication of a previous report in the mass media, witness Cezary (?F.) reported to the regional prosecutor's office for Warsaw city center district. He was interrogated by the prosecutor (?about) the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Grzegorz Przemyk. The prosecutor also interrogated Jakub K., who was also in the company of Grzegorz Przemyk at the time of his arrest in Plac Zamkowy and had passing contact with him after he was arrested. it was asscertained that in the period May to July, 1982, and from October last year up to the present time, this witness has been receiving constant medical treatment in a neuropsychiatric establishment, only receiving periodic leave of absence. He was on such a leave of absence on 12 May this year. Jakub K.'s state of health did not permit his earlier interrogation. Only now have his doctors agreed to investigation procedures being carried out with his participation.

These investigations were conducted in the presence of a representative of the dead man's mother. The evidence of these witness calls for the carrying out of additional investigations.

NEW TRADE UNION ACTIVITES, PLANS REPORTED

AU251455 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 May 83 p 1

[Text] (PAP) -- Over 13,000 plant trade union organizations have so far obtained legal status. Many plants have already elected their authorities, drafted their programs and embarked on the specific activities planned in the statute. Preparations are also advanced enough at many plants to create structures above the factory level. PAP's regional correspondents have been reporting on the activities of the revived trade union movement.

During the first trade union meeting at the Police chemical plant in Szczecin Voivodship, a program was presented which strongly stressed there should be particular concern over the constant improvement of the working and living conditions of the entire work force. The union will also take part in drafting collective agreements, regulations, and bonus rules. Union members believe that it is also necessary to increase the preventive treatment available in the health service and to take a definite stand against all manifestations of social pathology. Union members take the position that social priorities should not only be awarded to those whose work conditions are not good, but also to workers whose work is exemplary and who obey the discipline and rules laid down for industrial health and safety.

Members of 25 union organizations working within the District Directorate of State Railroads in the east of the country have united forces to form a joint consultative commission. The appointment of the commission was dictated by the need for the interests of the workers to be better represented during talks with the management of the eastern district, said its chairman, Janusz Wlazlik.

Difficulties of Trade Union Work

AU241553 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21/22 May 83 pp 1, 6

[PAP report: "Conditions for Trade Union Work -- the Social Consultative Commission in Session"]

[Excerpts] The main subject of the 20 May session of the State Council Social Consultative Commission was the working conditions of trade unions.

The session, which was chaired by the commission's chairman, Zbigniew Salwa, adopted a system for training trade union functionaries in 1983-84. The composition of the commission was enlarged on the strength of the State Council's decision by the inclusion of eight chairmen of plant trade union organizations in various voivodships.

The discussion on the work conditions of trade unions was based on the results of over 200 questionnaires completed by members of the boards of plant organizations.

The poll has reaffirmed that the situation in the trade union movement is greatly differentiated. For example, about 20 percent of all workers belong to trade union organizations countrywide, but the differences between individual plants range between 5 to 90 percent of workers who join trade unions. The possibilities for trade union activities are determined by the standards of organization. It goes without saying that larger trade unions, especially those in large plants, enjoy better working conditions.

There are also differences in the reasons why the numerical development of trade unions is being hindered. Some workers, especially those in large urban areas, have reservations against trade unions and indulge in the wait-and-see attitude. At the same time, in many small plants most workers continue to doubt whether the new trade unions are able to effectively defend their rights. Some workers continue to succumb to the pressure of the underground. This was stressed by Boguslaw Banszyk, a newly appointed member of the commission and chairman of the trade union of the Dozamet workers in Nowa Sol, who said that it is necessary to intensify the propaganda activities of the trade unions in order to win over the undecided workers.

Some echelons of the economic administration are creating other difficulties for the new trade unions. Trade union functionaries continue to note the lack of honest cooperation and at times obvious aversion of some members of the managing cadre in plants to the trade unions. The functionaries continue to make a bid for genuine consultations on all draft decisions that are important for the working people. The contacts with ministries also vary. As a result of the commission's interventions, they have improved recently, but trade unionists say that some ministerial meetings have a character of arbitrary briefings rather than consultations.

Managers of some plants do not treat trade unions as their main partners in social and living matters.

The assignment of vacancies in vacation homes and sanatoriums is often carried out without trade unions. Nor is it seldom that the trade unions are not informed that a worker is to be dismissed, although such information is obligatory.

New trade unions are having financial difficulties, which is natural in the initial period of their existence. Not all of them have taken over the property of the former trade unions in plants, but some of them had to take over debts. Some trade unions do not have enough money to finance statutory grants, let alone to pay the wages of trade union functionaries. That is why attention is now being given to the possibility for granting low-interest loans to trade union organizations for the period of their initial development.

The most urgent problem of trade union programmatic activities is the problem of collective work contracts. As W. Piotrowski said, this is a key issue for the position of trade unions, but a very difficult issue under the present legal conditions determined by the economic reform. The session mentioned the illegibility of the present collective work contracts, which have been encumbered by various annexes. Moreover, these contracts are inconsistent with the recent wage rises and are subject to restrictions resulting from the country's economic situation. Added to this is the present trend in the trade union organizations at the above-plant level toward dividing the individual branches of the economy. A single signatory of a collective work contract, as was the case previously, will be replaced by several or more signatories. Stanislaw Hasiak proposed that before it is possible to generally streamline, negotiate, and conclude new collective work contracts, this problem should be solved through plant contracts on wages. Such contracts would be concluded with the participation of trade unions. Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, accepted this proposal. The commission agreed that it is necessary to modify the labor code again.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON STATE-CHURCH AMNESTY VIEWS

AU241407 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21/22 May 83 p 8

[Wlodzimierz Zralek commentary: "Impious Campaign"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The convergence of two declarations made in connection with the upcoming papal visit to Poland is unambiguous. The first declaration was presented by general W. Jaruzelski during the Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth: "THE HEAD OF THE VATICAN STATE, THE HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND OUR COUNTRYMAN WILL BE WELCOMED ON POLISH SOIL CORDIALLY AND WITH NECESSARY RESPECT." The other declaration was made the other day by Primate J. Glemp who, stating during his visit to Rome that the substantial and organizational matters connected with the papal visit had been settled, said: "THE STATE WISHES TO GIVE A WORTHY RECEPTION TO THE POPE."

The thing is that the commentaries published by the Western media, especially by the Polish language radio stations, do not intend to take these declarations into account. "TRYING TO ASCRIBE AN AMBIGUOUS ATTITUDE TO OUR AUTHORITIES, THESE MEDIA HAVE BEEN PROMOTING FOR SOME DAYS NOW THE THESIS THAT THERE IS TENSION AND A CRISIS IN STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS. They allege that this is attested to by some publications in the Polish press, which were defined by Radio Free Europe [RFE] as "ATTACKS AGAINST THE CHURCH AND THE POPE BY THE OFFICIAL MEDIA OF THE PPR." RFE has been echoed by Deutschlandfunk, which said "THE POLISH MASS MEDIA HAVE ATTACKED THE CHURCH IN THE PAST FEW DAYS."

One such alleged attack is supposed to be the response to the Episcopate's and pope's expectations connected with an amnesty. So far we have not discussed this subject in TRYBUNA LUDU, but the publicity given to it by Western propaganda media has induced us to publish some thoughts.

IT IS ABOVE ALL WORTH DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR AN AMNESTY IGNORES THAT A POLITICAL PROBLEM IS AT STAKE AND THAT, THEREFORE, IT IS AN AREA THAT CANNOT BE INCLUDED IN THE CHURCH'S ACTIVITIES. The response to the call in question has ignored that fact because amnesty is also a humanitarian fact, with regard to which the church has the full right to state its views.

HE WHO DOES NOT APPRECIATE SUCH AN APPROACH OF THE AUTHORITIES OF THE SOCIALIST STATE SHOULD TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE AREA DESIGNED FOR THE CHURCH ACTIVITIES IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES, WHICH REGARD THEMSELVES AS MODELS OF DEMOCRACY. For example, the voice of the U.S. bishops, who in a pastoral letter condemned the Reagan program for escalating nuclear armaments and the strategic principles of nuclear war, is a voice on a question that has precisely a political and humanitarian dimension. WE COULD CITE DOZENS AND DOZENS OF DECLARATIONS MADE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WHO BRUTALLY OPPOSE THE INVASION OF THE U.S. CHURCH INTO THE AREA THAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE OUT OF BOUNDS TO IT.

The fact that the authorities in Poland respect the church's right to present its position on all humanitarian or moral questions DOES NOT MEAN, OF COURSE, THAT SUCH POSTULATES CAN BE IMPOSED ON THE STATE.

Although the church in Poland is playing a special role, it has no special status. THIS IS WHY THE RESPONSE TO THE CHURCH'S EXPECTATIONS MUST NOT DEVIATE, FOR EXAMPLE, FROM THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES ON THE SPEECHES MADE BY SOME PARTICIPANTS IN THE RECENT CONGRESS OF THE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH WHO ALSO HAD COME OUT IN FAVOR OF AN AMNESTY.

THE AUTHORITIES MAKE AN AMNESTY CONDITIONAL ON THE INSURANCE OF THE NECESSARY STATE OF THE COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC STABILIZATION. The present progress in this regard has made it possible for the State Council to extensively exercise its right to clemency. The data given to foreign journalists at a recent press conference show that the number of persons held in custody for offenses against martial law has been reduced to about 200. This number should be reduced in the next few days to some scores of persons who will remain in custody because, as the authorities expect, they will not cease antistate activities or because they refuse to ask for clemency.

The authorities are convinced that a premature proclamation on amnesty could be used for activities that would result in detaining a much larger number of persons than is the case now. If, not being able to subscribe to this view, THE CHURCH ADDRESSES CERTAIN EXPECTATIONS TO THE AUTHORITIES, IT IS NO DOUBT OBVIOUS THAT THESE AUTHORITIES ALSO HAVE THE RIGHT to address demands to the church.

It is precisely this most simple logic that is being questioned by the foreign radio stations. According to their assumptions, only the church should have the right to address any demands to the other side. THIS MEANS THAT THE SOCIALIST STATE WOULD HAVE TO AGREE TO A SETUP OF RELATIONS THAT IS UNIMAGINABLE IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES, EVEN IN THOSE IN WHICH THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ARE IN POWER....

The foreign radio stations have proclaimed that the church had been attacked because the Polish press has said that it is impossible to reconcile the demand for an immediate amnesty with the attitude of some priests who inspire or support antistate activities, which reduces the prospects for domestic stabilization. And although this position taken by the authorities has been known for a long time now, attempts have been made to present it as a turnabout aimed at artificially creating tension before the papal visit.

NO TURNABOUT IS INVOLVED. THE AUTHORITIES CONTINUE TO POSITIVELY EVALUATE THE RELATIONS WITH THE CHURCH, TO FOLLOW THE POLICY OF LONG-TERM COOPERATION AND TO WISH TO ENSURE THAT THE PAPAL VISIT PRODUCES POSITIVE RESULTS, THAT IS, SUCH AS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL AGREEMENT, AGAINST WHICH A CLEARLY IMPIOUS...CAMPAIGN SUPPORTED BY THE POLISH-LANGUAGE RADIO STATIONS ABROAD IS BEING DIRECTED.

LE MONDE MENTIONS POSSIBLE BARCIKOWSKI ILLNESS

PM251928 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 May 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Hospitalization of Party's Number Two"]

[Excerpt] Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Politburo, apparently suffered a heart attack at the beginning of last week, forcing him to take a long rest, our correspondent in Warsaw reports. This news, reported by a source close to the Episcopate, had, however, not been officially confirmed this Tuesday, 24 May. If it was, Mr Barcikowski, who is number two in the party hierarchy and has particular responsibility for relations with the church, would not be able to take part in the forthcoming Central Committee meeting convened for Monday 30 May.

MARGUERITTE EXAMINES GLEMP PLEA FOR 'REALISM'

PM251935 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 May 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland Must Return to Realism"]

[Text] Warsaw -- On his return from Rome Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp made a few passing remarks, which went almost unnoticed, in which he indicated the spirit in which the holy father and he envisaged the pope's forthcoming visit. It will be "a pilgrimage of hope and reconciliation." For this to take place all sides, the government and the majority of the population, must abandon emotions and return to realism. But the primate added in a highly significant remark: "This is true not only of the situation in Poland but for the whole of Europe." The holy father's visit, which is certainly very ambitious, will, therefore, apparently also be aimed at international reconciliation, in other words a revival of detente.

It is understandable that this concept should be dear to Cardinal Glemp. At this point it may be useful to refer back to the very lively meeting he had a few months ago with 300 priests from the capital. I reported it at the time on the basis of extracts, but the complete verbatim report of the discussion, drafted by Father Malkowski, who is close to Solidarity, is now circulating in Warsaw and provides an accurate picture of the primate's ideas.

As regards Solidarity, the head of the Polish church said, only history will be able to pass a balanced judgement. Today "the condemnations are too one-sided and the defense is too one-sided."

There were many noble ideals in the movement, he said, and those ideals cannot die with the end of the organization itself. But the Polish state exists. It has its institutions, and sincere people must enter them to try to change them from within. "Those who stay outside are wrong." the primate said, for once agreeing with Mr Rakowski, before adding that he rejects the idea that Poland is now in a state of "occupation."

What is more of an innovation, Cardinal Glemp, who, like the pope, has already criticized the economic sanctions, strongly attacked those in the West who are trying to whip up feelings in Poland for their own reasons. That is why, according to him, the danger is as great from that quarter as from the East. At the ideological level this is all in keeping with the thinking of John Paul II himself, who is as hostile to materialist capitalism as to totalitarian socialism -- both of which are enemies of spiritual life.

The primate condemned the hypocrisy of those in the West who are inciting the Poles to revolt. "Do not whip up resistance artificially!" the cardinal cried, drawing a parallel with the catastrophe of the Polish insurrection in 1863, made possible, the verbatim report states, because "the nation did not heed the church and gave in to foreign manipulation whose aim was to push us onto the path of a hopeless struggle against Russia."

"Helping Poland?"

We should not be any more prepared now to listen to sanctimonious people from the West urging us into a battle which can only lead to the nation's downfall, Monsignor Glemp said. Let us not heed those who "talk very loudly about the need for our sacrifice." The primate clearly condemned those who dare to take a moralistic stance by encouraging "the Poles' struggle" in the sound knowledge that they are no more prepared to "die for Gdansk" today than they were to "die for Danzig" in the past. Indeed, according to Monsignor Glemp, it is their encouragements which are partly responsible for Solidarity's fall, the nation having allowed itself to be influenced by them rather than heeding Cardinal Wyszynski's appeals for reason and caution.

That does not prevent them from saying now that to "help Poland" it is necessary to "exert pressure on the Soviet Union," which, in their language, simply means returning to the cold war and the arms race. How can anybody fail to see that Solidarity itself is detente's daughter? In any case, Cardinal Glemp stated, although the church has succeeded in rejecting the role of "partner in contacts with the government," it does not want to be "a tool" in the hands of certain powers as an element of "their" enterprise and "their" plans.

In this connection the primate is for once in agreement with Government Spokesman Mr Urban, who stated in POLITYKA that "contrary to appearances, Reagan's policy is not favorable to our opposition." The United States' continuation of the "Nixon policy" would be much more favorable. Indeed "Reagan is digging a deep gulf between the socialist countries and the West." He is thus causing a closing of ranks within each of the two blocs under the leadership of the two superpowers and is reducing the margin of independence and possibilities of political diversification enjoyed by the countries involved in either of the existing camps. "It would be much easier for our internal opposition to continue if East-West cooperation was maintained and if economic, scientific, and cultural exchanges were developed."

The church, for its part, in keeping with the Bible's principles, rejects confrontation. It rejects internal confrontation (especially since, according to Cardinal Glemp, "the clandestine activists are fundamentalists, advocates of fighting for the sake of fighting, without any program"), but it also rejects international confrontation and the arms race. The Polish primate's resounding statements thus make it possible to shed an entirely new light on the holy father's visit.

WARSAW NOTES POSSIBLE LIFTING OF U.S. SANCTIONS

LD261122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0445 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Intensified speculations are being made on Polish-language Western radio stations concerning the U.S. Administration's alleged preparations to alleviate or even lift the economic sanctions against Poland. It is said that the decisive yardstick will be the pope's visit and that the sanctions will be lifted if genuine progress takes place in the direction of national accord. It is also stressed that the United States is concerned about the circumstances of the Polish community. From the numerous commentaries and opinions uttered on this subject, however, it is possible to discern that the stance of the U.S. Administration toward Poland's internal affairs remains completely unchanged. Thus the possibility of lifting the sanctions is qualified with the same political demands as before, which interfere with our Polish affairs.

At the same time, Western propaganda does not avoid some frequently ridiculous mistakes. For example, the BBC, quoting an opinion printed in THE GUARDIAN, speaks of the resumption of dialogue between the government and the church. It is really exasperating when for the hundredth time it is necessary to explain that this dialogue was never interrupted. Today, several weeks before the pope's visit to our country, it is even being conducted with (?particular) intensity.

More important for us than all the propaganda fuss will be the concrete proposals and deeds arising -- according to civilized (?mores) in the world -- from partnerlike rules of economic cooperation.

As for the fact that our economy needs precisely such cooperation in order to free itself from the burden of the crisis, not only we but also the American experts who work out the strategy of struggle against the socialist camp know this. And in this alone lies the reason why so far not a single word has been mentioned about such cooperation from the other side.

CDU/CSU FACTION 'WRECK' PLANNED FRG-POLISH TALKS

LD252330 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May (PAP) -- It was planned to hold a routine meeting of journalists, politicians, and parliamentarians from Poland in the FRG in the West German evangelical academy of Loccum, a center which promoted the normalization of relations between the two sides by its many initiatives. However, this meeting will not take place for the quite simple reason that the Polish side has formally refused, although, in fact, that meeting has been wrecked through the fault of (?the hosts). The parliamentary faction of the CDU/CSU decided that its position and interests would be represented at that meeting by Herbert Hupka, who has always been and is to this day the embodiment of revanchism in its most confirmed and militant form.

The Christian Democrats know very well that Hupka -- this revanchist, and those like him -- cannot be accepted by the Polish side as a participant in the talks, a partner in dialogue, especially if the theme of the symposium is based on "agreement with Poland in the 1980's." If the Christian Democrats were unable to find from among 200 members in their faction a different partner to hold discussions with the Polish side, then the word insult or even provocation most accurately defines the purpose of this step.

Karsten Voigt, SPD faction foreign policy representative, stated that the appointment of Hupka as a member of the West German delegation at the meeting in Loccum shows that the new rightwing coalition in Bonn has broken off the policy of agreement with Poland.

At the same time the parliamentary faction of the CDU/CSU reacted to the Polish position just as was to be expected. Pretending that he did not understand the Polish complaints with regard to Hupka, the faction representative, Hans Klein, permitted himself to accuse the Polish side of interfering in the internal affairs of the FRG and of refusing equal Polish-West German dialogue.

JARUZELKSI RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD251340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received today the PLO representative in Poland, Ambassador Fu'ad Yasin.

Referring to the recently celebrated week of solidarity withthe Palestinian nation, Wojciech Jaruzelski confirmed the decisive support by the Polish community and government for the just struggle of the Arab nation of Palestine, conducted under the leadership of the PLO, its only lawful representative.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR ENVOY IN BUCHAREST

AU251250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/5/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on May 25 E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

On the occasion, the Soviet ambassador conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of salute from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that Yuriy Andropov be conveyed a warm salute.

A talk took place, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

CUMPANASU LEADS FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO USSR

AU241021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 83 p 6

[Summary] A delegation of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association led by Ion Cumpanasu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and director general of AGERPRES, visited the USSR on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society [SRFS]. On 19 May the delegation met with V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the SRFS central leadership.

During their stay in the USSR, the delegation toured economic and social-cultural establishments in Moscow, Novgorod, and Leningrad, and met with local SRFS representatives. A Romanian book exhibition was organized on the same occasion.

VASILE PUNGAN RECEIVES VISITING U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU251833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1983 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on Wednesday, May 25, a group of businessmen of the United States of America led by George G. Gellert, president of Atlanta Corporation of New York and vice-chairman of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, now paying a visit to Romania.

During the talk, analysis was made of the economic collaboration and commercial exchanges between the two countries, with emphasis on the joint wish to work for intensifying their cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

MORE REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO TURKEY

Dinner Toast 20 May

AU240852 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 83 pp 1, 3

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" at the 20 May dinner given in Ankara by Turkish President Kenan Evren]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: I want to express our pleasure at finding ourselves once again on the hospitable soil of Turkey, at meeting with you again, and at continuing the fruitful dialogue we began last year in Bucharest. I take this happy opportunity to convey to you, Mr President, and to the Turkish Government and people warm greetings and best wishes.

I want to thank you for the cordial and friendly reception extended to us. At the same time, I want to express warm thanks to the people of Ankara for their friendly welcome. We view this as an expression of the esteem and friendship mutually held by our people. We want to wholeheartedly convey to the people of Ankara and to the friendly Turkish people our warm greetings, greetings from the people of Bucharest and from all our people, and best wishes for progress, prosperity, and happiness.

Our visit constitutes fresh illustration of the positive course of Romanian-Turkish relations -- relations that have old traditions and that have forcefully developed in all areas in recent years. Our bilateral economic exchanges have intensified; we have carried out various successful production sharing projects and initiated new ones, and we have made evident progress in expanding our scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. I am convinced that during our visit and the talks we began today we will identify new ways and means of expanding our bilateral cooperation, in keeping with our peoples' aspirations for progress and independent development, at the same time serving the cause of detente, cooperation, and peace in the world.

Being located in the same geographical region, Romania and Turkey share many common interests. They are interested in actively cooperating to establish a lasting climate of confidence and cooperation in their area and throughout the world, a climate permitting them to focus their efforts on their socioeconomic development in peace and quiet.

We are profoundly concerned about the current international situation, which remains very complex and grave. The arms race is being intensified at an unprecedented pace and military spending is increasing, burdening the peoples and continuously increasing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Old conflicts are persisting and deepening, and new ones are emerging; the use and threat of force are wielded too readily, while the policy of consolidating and redividing zones of influence continues to be manifest. In point of fact, we see many forms of contradiction dating back to the "cold war." All that has resulted is extreme international tension, which seriously threatens the freedom and independence of the peoples and international security and peace.

In view of those realities, it is now more necessary than ever that the nations unite their efforts and closely cooperate to halt the aggravation of the international situation and the course toward confrontation, war, and abyss, and to resolutely promote a policy of peace, cooperation, and respect for national independence.

Acting in this spirit, Romania actively participates in international efforts to strengthen cooperation and confidence among states and to achieve security and peace. As is only natural, we give special attention to the situation in Europe; we consistently endeavor to bring about a positive conclusion to the Madrid meeting, which should convene a conference devoted to confidence and disarmament on the continent, and ensure the continuity of the process of cooperation and security begun in Helsinki.

We are concerned about the fact that Europe has become a huge arsenal, particularly of nuclear weapons, and about the prospect of the deployment of medium-range American missiles this year; this will cause the development of the existing ones and will considerably increase the danger of war. Hence, we are resolutely in favor of halting the deployment of more missiles in Europe, of withdrawing and destroying the ones in place, and of forging a united Europe -- a continent of cooperation and peace, free of nuclear arms.

Within the framework of efforts to achieve European security, we give special attention to the situation in the Balkans. We are resolutely advocating the development of an extensive bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, settling all the interstate problems in this area through negotiations, and turning the Balkans into an area of good-neighborliness, peace, and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons. We believe that it is in the profound interests of peace and security in the Balkans to intensify efforts to devise a political solution to the problem of Cyprus, proceeding from the need to ensure the independence and sovereignty of that country and peaceful coexistence between the two Cypriot communities. Romania believes that a summit meeting of states in this area to discuss ways of strengthening trust and cooperation in the Balkans would be very useful and would mark an important positive development for the entire continent.

The fundamental problem of the contemporary era is that of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that everything possible should be done to end the arms race, to cut back military spending and armaments, beginning with nuclear ones, and to achieve the lowest possible balance by radically cutting back existing arms.

Romania will further contribute to the cause of disarmament, to defending the supreme right of nations and people to life and peace, and to a free and dignified life.

The modern world is plagued by many disputes, conflicts, and tense situations, which can degenerate into armed conflicts with unpredictable consequences for all mankind. Therefore, everything possible must be done to renounce the recourse to arms and solve all conflicts solely through peaceful means and negotiations, always proceeding from the interests of international peace and cooperation, and from each nation's right to develop freely and independently. In this spirit, Romania actively endeavors to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to a solution to the Palestinian problem in line with that people's right to self-determination and national statehood, and to insuring the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of all the states in that area.

We also believe that the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq must end, as it harms the interests of both peoples and threatens peace in that area and in the world; we believe that negotiations should begin to find a political solution to the conflict and to reestablish relations of good-neighborliness and friendship between the two countries.

We are also concerned about the grave economic situation in the world and about the deepening gaps between developed and developing countries. We believe that resolute steps should be taken to achieve an understanding between those countries on establishing a new world economic order and more actively helping the developing countries; that is a basic condition for overcoming the crisis and for general economic recovery, and for establishing relations based on equality and equity that should permit each people to advance more rapidly along the path of socioeconomic progress and to have broad access to modern science and technology. Along these lines, I want to stress the importance of the forthcoming UNCTAD conference in Belgrade, and to express my hope that it will contribute to intensifying efforts to devise practical solutions to the difficult economic problems facing the peoples, particularly the developing countries.

In order to solve the complex contemporary probelms, all the states, regardless of system, particularly small and medium-sized states that are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace, must actively participate in international affairs. We are in favor of increasing the UN role in international affairs and in democratically solving the problems that are decisive for peace and national progress.

I want to stress with satisfaction the positive cooperation between Romania and Turkey at the United Nations and in other international bodies, and I want to express my conviction that this cooperation will further expand, in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of detente and peace throughout the world.

Mr President, convinced that our visit to Turkey, our talks, and the agreements we reach will mark a new and important contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples, I want to propose a toast to:

-- Your health, Mr President of the Republic of Turkey!
-- The progress and prosperity of the friendly Turkish people!
-- The continuous development of the good relations between our countries and peoples!
-- The health of all of you! (applause)

Dinner Toast 22 May

AU250812 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 83 p 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 22 May Dinner given for him in Antalya by Turkish President Kenan Evren]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: Now, at this friendly dinner preceding our departure from Turkey, I want to once again express thanks to you, to the people of Alanya and of other localities, and to all the Turkish people for the friendly and warm reception extended to us. We view these signs of friendship as an expression of the feelings of friendship held by our peoples and of their desire to continuously develop their friendship and cooperation in all the areas.

Although brief, our visit is, in my opinion, concluding with very positive results for the future development of our bilateral economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation and for consolidating their international cooperation, including in the Balkans, a cooperation directed toward a policy of dente, peace, and national independence.

The agreements we concluded today open up broad prospects for our bilateral cooperation, and we are convinced that great possibilities exist for expanding it even more markedly in the future. These agreements constitute further proof of the fact that nations with different social systems can cooperate fruitfully when they proceed from the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

We return home with very good impressions of the Turkish people's work and of their aspirations for socioeconomic development and peace.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to your visit to Romania and to giving you an opportunity to familiarize yourself with our people's work. We hope that your visit will be longer, so that you will be able to see as much as possible of Romania.

Once again, we want to wish the friendly Turkish people ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development, great prosperity, and happiness!

I want to raise this glass to the growing cooperation and friendship between the Romanian and Turkish peoples!

To your health and to the health of all our Turkish friends!

To lasting cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world, to peace!

To the health of all of you! (Lively applause)

Joint Declaration Issued

AU251122 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Romanian-Turkish "Joint Declaration" Issued on President Nicolae Ceausescu's Visit to Turkey 20-23 May 1983]

[Text] At the invitation of Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid a state visit to the Republic of Turkey 20-23 May 1983.

During their stay in Turkey, the high-ranking Romanian guests visited economic units, cultural and historic establishments in Ankara and Antalya and were welcomed everywhere with feelings of friendship and warmth that were particularly valued.

During the visit the two heads of state conducted official talks in connection with the current stage and prospects of relations between the two countries and on international issues of common interest.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sincerity that is in keeping with the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between Romania and Turkey.

The talks were attended for the Romanian side by:

Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building; Constantin Mitea, counselor to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Vasile Patilinet, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Ankara; Romulus Neagu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Dumitru Munteanu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation;

And for the turkish side by:

Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey; Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs; Tahsin Onalp, minister of public works and minister of communications ad interim; Mehmet Turgut, minister of industry and technology; Ercument Yavuzalp, ambassador undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nahit Ozgur, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in Bucharest; Nazmi Akiman, ambassador and spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Halit Guvener, ambassador and deputy director general for East Europe and Asia in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Umut Arik, ambassador and deputy director general for bilateral economic relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Erkan Gezer, director in the Department for the East in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two heads of state expressed their complete satisfaction with the development of the relations of fruitful cooperation at various levels between Romania and Turkey. Within this context, both sides stressed the particular importance of Romanian-Turkish meetings and talks at the summit level that give a new impetus and scope to developing relations between the two countries. On this occasion, the two sides reiterated their determination to continue to develop relations of friendship, cooperation, and good neighborliness between Romania and Turkey and to intensify the dialogue and contacts at various levels on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality of rights and mutual advantage. They agreed to actively continue the summit dialogue and that the two foreign ministers should meet whenever necessary in order to assess the progress in bilateral relations and to continuously define the ways and means to further expand cooperation between the two countries.

The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the progress registered, since the last summit meeting, in expanding and diversifying economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between Romania and Turkey. They agreed to take new measures to deepen that cooperation that is fully in keeping with the mutual interests of the two countries.

Assessing the current stage of bilateral economic relations, they stressed the recent achievements attained as a result of implementing the decisions and understandings established at their last meeting. They examined the progress registered in implementing the program on economic cooperation concluded between Romania and Turkey last year and expressed satisfaction with the positive trend of implementing its provisions.

The two heads of state confirmed their desire and determination to increase and diversify trade exchange between the two countries in keeping with the available potential. In this respect they reasserted their determination to give a new impetus to actions at a commercial level between the two countries in order to substantially increase exchanges so that in the coming years the established level will be reached on a balanced and mutually advantageous basis.

They expressed satisfaction with the successful progress of construction work at the Central Anatolia Refinery and with the measures that are being taken by both countries toward cooperation in the building of the Kapulukaya hydropower plant.

The two heads of state valued the positive results achieved -- in keeping with the protocol of 30 April this year -- in the field of energy and natural resources and reiterated the need to adopt all necessary measures to complete the projects envisaged on schedule.

The two heads of state expressed their profound satisfaction with the fact that during the visit a protocol on economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey was signed, a protocol that envisages new measures aimed at further expanding economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the two countries. They emphasized the progress registered in negotiations between relevant enterprises in the two countries aimed at modernizing the Karabuk metallurgical combine; they stressed the skeleton-agreement that is in the process of being perfected between relevant enterprises in Romania and the Turkish state enterprise Etibank in the field of nonferrous ores and nonmetallic ores for the period of 1984-86; they stressed that an agreement has been reached regarding accelerating the study of possibilities for cooperation in applying new technologies in order to make more efficient use of coal deposits, low-grade lignite, bituminous shales in power plants; and they stressed the discussions that have taken place in connection with the possibilities of developing cooperation ventures in manufacturing monobloc wheels for railroads, seamless steel tubes, chromium products, and other cooperation ventures of mutual interest.

They agreed to encourage cooperation between relevant institutions and organizations to achieve other cooperation ventures as well, especially in the field of energy, natural resources, metallurgical industry, and oil industry.

They also decided to adopt further measures to expand cooperation ventures in agriculture, transportation and telecommunications. In this connection, stressing that the Black Sea is an important way of facilitating relations, the two sides reiterated their determination to take all necessary measures to open the RO-RO line [roll-on roll-off ferries] as soon as possible and to finance a ferry-boat line between Romanian ports and Turkish ports on the Black Sea as envisaged in the agreement signed during their last meeting.

They also agreed to intensify efforts to develop and diversify cooperation in building projects and achieving such cooperation ventures in third countries.

The two sides agreed to work out measures to further develop cooperation between Romania and Turkey in such fields as science and technology, culture, art, tourism, and radio-television, so as to permit a better understanding of the material and cultural assets of the two peoples.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Turkey had a profound exchange of views on the international situation. They noted with satisfaction a wide convergence of their viewpoints on numerous current international issues.

The two heads of state expressed their concern for the fact that since the preceding Romanian-Turkish summit meeting international relations have continued to deteriorate and that tension in the world has increased. In connection with this, they paid attention to the fact that a great number of conflicts and wars in various parts of the world are still unsolved, that interference in the affairs of other states continues, that the arms race continues to intensify and that the acute problems of developing countries cannot be resolved when the world economic crisis is deepening.

Taking into consideration those serious developments, the two heads of state reached the conclusion that it is the noble duty of all countries to intensify their efforts to stop the trend toward a worsening of the international situation. In this respect, they agreed that, before everything else, it is necessary for all countries to act on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, for each people's right to decide its political, economic, social and cultural development road as it desires, and on the basis of renunciation of the policy of force, of intervention and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The two heads of state expressed their conviction that detente can be achieved only with the active and equal participation of all countries on all continents, irrespective of size or social system, so that they will assume a greater responsibility in the international arena.

The presidents of Romania and Turkey examined the development of events in Europe and expressed their concern for the erosion of mutual trust and understanding, and for the constant accumulation on this continent of various weapons, primarily nuclear weapons, a fact that affects the security of European countries. In this context, the two heads of state advocated a balanced reduction -- under supervision -- of weapons in Europe in order to strengthen security and to consistently and fully apply the provisions of the CSCE Final Act.

The two heads of state believed that it is necessary to rapidly conclude the Madrid meeting by agreeing on a substantial and balanced final document that will reassert the strict application of the principles laid down in the Helsinki final document, and that will include the decision on convening a conference on increasing trust and disarmament in Europe, that will ensure the continuity of the multifaceted process begun in the Helsinki conference, and that will contribute to strengthening relations between the participating countries, and to achieving security and developing cooperation on the continent. They stressed that the two countries are ready to contribute to strengthening cooperation, security, and peace in Europe. They believed that in this respect all European nations must assume greater responsibilities and must more actively participate in developing trust and understanding on the continent.

The sides also asserted the importance of security in the Mediterranean area, which is closely linked to European security.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Republic of Turkey reasserted their countries' determination to actively contribute to further developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs, thus contributing to strengthening good neighborliness, peace, and security in the Balkans and in Europe. The two countries will make efforts to promote multilateral cooperation in the Balkans in the areas of economy, science, technology, culture, education, tourism, and athletics, and in other fields of common interest. In this context, the sides highlighted the importance of multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the Balkans, which was stressed at the 1976 meeting in Athens, the 1979 meeting in Ankara, the 1981 meeting in Sofia, and the 1982 meeting in Bucharest; they agreed to further support such Balkan meetings.

The two presidents exchanged views on the opportuneness of a summit meeting, organized in stages, for developing friendship and cooperation in all areas and for turning the Balkans into an area of peace, stability, good neighborliness, and mutual trust.

The sides also stressed the particular importance of the current Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range and intercontinental missiles. Romania and Turkey are determined to support the success of those negotiations and to create the necessary conditions for additional cutbacks in armaments; that will be an important contribution to consolidating European and international peace and security.

The sides believe that the major contemporary problem decisive for ensuring a lasting peace, security, and progress in the world, is to halt the arms race and adopt effective disarmament measures featuring cuts in both nuclear and conventional weapons, and designed to achieve a general and total disarmament under a strict and efficient supervision.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenan Evren reasserted their support for the principle of settling all interstate problems and conflicts solely through peaceful means and negotiations, and with the participation of all the sides directly involved.

Concerning the Middle East, both sides expressed profound concern about the tense and complex situation in the area. Stressing that Israel's military actions in Lebanon have created additional complications with particularly grave consequences for regional and international peace, the two sides spoke out for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country, and for guaranteeing Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The sides stressed that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the area can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and through a solution of the Palestinian problem based on that people's right to self-determination and independent statehood, and on the guaranteed integrity, independence, and sovereignty of all the states in that area.

The two heads of state expressed concern about the continued war between Iran and Iraq, which harms the interests of those countries and peoples and constitutes a threat to regional and international peace. They expressed the hope that a lasting solution will soon be achieved, acceptable to all the sides, so as to end that conflict.

Both sides reasserted their support for the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

The Romanian and Turkish presidents gave great attention to the grave international economic problems and to measures that should be urgently undertaken to accelerate development and establish a new world economic order. They expressed their concern about the grave consequences of the international economic crisis for all the states, with its profoundly harmful effects on vast areas of the world: deepening gaps between poor and rich countries, high interest rates, increases in the developing countries' foreign debt, and increasing protectionism.

Noting with concern that so far negotiations on a new economic order have recorded no substantial progress, and believing that it is in the interest of the developed countries, too, as of the entire interrelated world economy to solve the amassed economic problems, the two heads of state advocated immediate global negotiations on international development and economic cooperation, and expressed their readiness to actively contribute to the success of the UNCTAD conference. They highlighted the important role of national efforts for economic progress in the developing countries, as well as the need to extend more substantial aid to those countries and to permit them a broad access to markets, modern technology, and financial resources, in advantageous conditions.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the Republic of Turkey expressed complete satisfaction with their talks and with the results of the visit, and the belief that they will make an important contribution to expanding and strengthening manysided bilateral cooperation and to consolidating the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Turkish peoples.

Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu invited Turkey's President Kenan Evren to pay a state visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date will be established through diplomatic channels.

Antalya, 22 May 1983

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Dascalescu

AU251314 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, arrived in Bucharest today on official visit to our country. The guest is being accompanied by members of the government, counselors and experts, and by other officials.

At Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the national flags of the two countries, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho was welcomed by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, and by other officials.

Talks with Dascalescu

AU251946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1983 -- On May 25, in the afternoon, official talks started in Bucharest between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan.

The sides analysed the stage attained by the bilateral relations and laid stress on the possibilities existing in Romania and Lesotho for development of the economic and technical cooperation in the field of geology, mining, agriculture building materials, cadre training as well as in science and culture, as also for diversification and amplification of the trade exchanges. In this respect the sides established concrete measures meant to support the development of the economic cooperation and of the exchanges of goods; the relevant organizations of the two countries are to negotiate the concrete ways for deliveries of products of the machine building industry, chemistry, building materials as also of other goods made in Romania, in exchange for goods made in Lesotho. At the same time the sides agreed that some agreements and understandings should be reached between the two countries in order to supply the adequate base for an intensification of the bilateral economic and trade exchanges.

Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, Lucian Dragut, secretary of the Council of Ministers, and other Romanian officials as also the officials accompanying the premier of the Kingdom of Lesotho in Romania, participated in the talks.

The Romanian prime minister gave a dinner in honour of the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

The two premiers toasted to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of his Majesty King Motlotlehi Moshoeshoe II, to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples, to peace and understanding worldwide.

The toasts pointed to the joint wish to confer new dimensions on the relations between Romania and Lesotho, and further work for the intensification of economic cooperation and commercial exchanges conducive to closer links between the two countries and peoples.

ANDREI RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU251829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, exchanged views in Bucharest on the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations and on certain international questions of common concern.

During the interview, the continuous development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries was assessed. Likewise, the joint wish was expressed to further expand the manysided cooperation and the collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia in the international policy.

Over May 23-25, 1983, the guest also had consultations with the Romanian deputy foreign minister, Constantin Oancea, during which aspects of the bilateral relations were examined and views were exchanged on current international questions.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY SWEDISH PUBLISHER

AU191020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/5/1983 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 19 Swedish Publicist Peter Johnsson, special envoy of AFTONBLADET Daily and of ETC Magazine of Sweden, whom he granted an interview for these publications.

The interview was attended by Constantin Mitea, adviser to the Romanian president.

ANDREI, DUMA RECEIVE VISITING SWEDISH OFFICIAL

AU251832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1983 -- Questions of the development of the Romanian-Swedish relations as well as of the current situation in Europe and in the world were approached during the reception by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, of Pierre Schori, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, now on an official visit to Romania.

The guest had previously talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, when review was made of the current stage of bilateral relations and new possibilities were identified of intensifying the collaboration between the two countries in the economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields. Opinions were also exchanged on the major international issues, especially on those related to European cooperation and security, the Madrid conference, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in Europe first and foremost.

ENACHE MEETS SWISS LABOR PARTY LEADER IN BERN

AU251827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Bern, AGERPRES 25/5/1983 -- The RCP representative to the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Swiss Labor Party, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and the general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party.

Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Swiss Labor Party, grounded on the principles of mutual esteem and respect, as well as the conviction that their development would contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between Romania and Switzerland, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S HOT LINE PROPOSALS

LD252104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] In our morning transmissions we reported that U.S. President Reagan proposed improving communications between the Kremlin and the White House. It was also announced that economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland will be eased. This information originated in the White House, with no explanation, and for the time being, as Milika Sundic stresses, it is not known how Moscow will react:

It is known, however, that at the forthcoming summit of industrially developed Western countries in Williamsburg the problem of economic relations with the Eastern bloc will be considered and that this will be done at the request of the United States' European allies. Let us recall that the United States' allies in Europe have, from the very beginning, been against the economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. Government after the introduction of martial law in Poland on 13 December 1981. Obviously, the time has now come for the United States as well to make some changes in its economic policy toward the East. What kind of changes these will be, if they materialize at all, will probably be known quite soon. However, it is more than obvious that the White House is pondering the effectiveness, -- or lack of it -- of the policy so far pursued toward the East and especially toward the Soviet Union. This is also shown by President Reagan's latest proposals to Moscow for the establishment of direct communications between the armed forces' staffs of the two superpowers.

Reagan's proposal is somewhat unusual and it is very difficult to see what its real meaning is. It contains four parts, of which only the first one, conditionally speaking has been in force since the well-known Cuban crisis of 1956 [as heard] when John Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev agreed to establish a direct telephone link, the so-called hot line, between the Kremlin and the White House. Over the past 3 years this link has not functioned too well, but this is not because of technical reasons but, rather, political obstacles. The present tense relations between the Kremlin and the White House should be improved. However, it is a big question whether this will be achieved.

The second part of Reagan's proposal to Moscow envisages the establishment of direct communications between the staffs of the armed forces. The aim of such communications would be the exchange of information on plans for military maneuvers and tests of strategic weapons. The U.S. President believes misunderstandings of a military nature would thus be avoided between the two countries.

The third part is the most interesting and we would also say the most important part. It concerns strengthening mutual trust. Reagan favors improving diplomatic channels, and the embassies in Moscow and Washington would be allocated a special role in this respect. In this way the two governments would be able to exchange information on their views on world developments, especially in crisis situations.

At the moment, relations between the two superpowers are such that one cannot speak about any kind of trust in the true sense of the word. On the contrary, mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union has never been so deep since the cold war. Because of this it seems both superpowers are lagging far behind or, in other words, that the time has now come for the gap to be bridged.

In conclusion, Reagan suggests that an international agreement be signed with the aim of adopting urgent measures to avoid any possible consequence of possible nuclear incidents. Let us recall that Moscow has always attached great importance to special relations with the United States.

It continues to favor them today, but hardly anyone in the Kremlin seems to think that such relations can be established during the remainder of Reagan's term of office as president.

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER JONATHAN ENDS VISIT

LD250943 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0826 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, has ended his visit to our country and has departed.

At Beograd Airport at Surcin the high-ranking guest from friendly and nonaligned Lesotho was seen off by Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personalities.

MOJSOV LEAVES BRUSSELS FOR NEW YORK 25 MAY

LD252315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Brussels, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mojsov left Brussels for New York today to attend the UN Security Council session on Namibia. In Brussels, Mojsov led our delegation at the first session of the Yugoslavia-EEC Council which yesterday discussed the results of cooperation and the possibilities for its further promotion.

President of the European Community Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave a formal dinner last night in honor of Lazer Mojsov. Prior to that, Federal Secretary Mojsov had separate meetings with the foreign ministers of France and Belgium, Claude Cheysson and Leo Tindemans, respectively, with whom he had talks on the forthcoming UNCTAD session in Belgrade and about other topical issues of international relations and bilateral cooperation.

TALKS BETWEEN PLANINC, NIGERIAN OFFICIAL

LD252121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc and Nigerian Senate President and National Assembly President Joseph Wayas assessed today (Wednesday) that extremely good Yugoslav-Nigerian bilateral relations in recent times had slowed down in the field of economic cooperation. During talks in Belgrade, Planinc and Wayas stressed the necessity for overcoming this situation and for taking suitable steps, aimed at promoting bilateral economic cooperation. It was stated that this was in the interest of the economies of the two countries and in harmony with the decisions of non-aligned gatherings on the promotion of cooperation between developing countries.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV VISITS VOJVODINA COMPLEXES

LD260148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Novi Sad, May 25 (TANJUG) -- The first deputy of [as received] Soviet premier, Ivan Arkhipov, visited today, Wednesday, several agroindustrial complexes in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Arkhipov, who is chairman of the Soviet part of the Yugoslav Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, visited the large irrigation system Dunav-Tisa-Dunav which employs over 1[illegible],000 workers.

He was particularly interested in possibilities for further cooperation promotion of this system with the Soviet firm Selkhozpromeksport. The Dunav-Tisa-Dunav system has signed last year a long term contract with this Soviet firm.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS KOSOVO

LD240837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpt] Pristina, 23 May (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, led by Han Xiya, member of the Presidium of that organization [alternate secretary of the federation], is paying a 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. At the beginning of their stay, the Chinese trade union members had a meeting with the leadership of the Council of the Federation of Kosovo Trade Unions. Council President Milos Vujakovic informed the guests from friendly China about the activity of the Kosovo trade unions, their role, and the efforts they are making to stabilize economic trends in the province.

Han Xiya, member of the presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, delivered a lecture today to the political aktiv of the Kosovo Federation of Trade Unions on the role of the trade unions in the social and economic development of China today. The guests from that country were also received by Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

MATIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PDRY

LD252157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Aden, 25 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation headed by Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today concluded its friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] at the invitation of 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee. The LCY delegation was also received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, president of the PDRY.

During their talks, the two countries' party delegations, according to a statement for the press, carried out an extensive exchange of views on further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the YSP. They also discussed other aspects of cooperation and relations between the two nonaligned and friendly countries, international problems, and developments in the international workers' movement.

During their talks the two delegations noted that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the YSP and between the two countries are developing successfully. They expressed readiness to further deepen and promote cooperation between the two parties and the sociopolitical organizations of the two countries.

During the talks on current developments in the international workers' and communist movement, the two sides stressed the need to build genuinely democratic relations in all progressive and democratic movements, based on respect for the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, noninterference, and full mutual respect for the free exchange of views and experience on an equal basis and without any pressure and imposition.

The LCY and YSP delegations stressed the need to intensify the struggle to preserve peace in the world, to strengthen detente, and to struggle for disarmament and free development and affirmation of active peaceful coexistence in international relations.

In the context of talks on the world situation, the two delegations stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its policy and underlined the contribution made by the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi to peace, equality, enjoyment of the same rights, and the right of all countries and peoples to free and comprehensive development.

They also emphasized the importance of the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade for setting in motion the settling of fundamental issues of international economic relations and development.

The LCY and YSP delegations assessed that the Near East is the world's most dangerous crisis hotbed in the world. They condemned Israel's occupation of Arab territories and spoke in favor of a complete settling of the Palestinian questions and the Near East crisis. The two delegations also expressed their anxiety at the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran and supported any initiatives leading to a just and lasting settling of this conflict.

SAWPY'S GRLICKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

AU221927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 83 p 5

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, received the delegation of the Japanese Council Against the Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb, (Gensuikyo), which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Yugoslav League for Peace.

On that occasion Grlickov informed the delegation about our view of the development of the international situation and about our country's activities in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and establishing new and more just political and economic relations in the world.

Grlickov answered a number of his guests' questions in connection with the development of the disarmament process in the world and the role of the Nonaligned Movement and other progressive forces in overcoming the existing state of international conditions.

BORBA ON GREEK VIEWS ON 'TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS'

AU241400 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 83 p 6

[Report by Lazar Carnic, permanent BORBA correspondent in Athens]

[Text] Athens, May -- The progovernment Athens newspaper TO VIMA has concluded that the EOT (Greek Tourist Federation) officials and especially tourist trade workers in northern Greece have simply "frozen" because of Yugoslavia's latest tourist restrictions that particularly affect Greece.

"By their numbers Yugoslav tourists occupied first place among the visitors to northern Greece and were considered higher-category tourists; and highest-level tourist trade workers expected them also this year," this newspaper says. "But last week, the Belgrade government introduced, in addition to the currency restrictions for tourists, a number of 'prohibitive measures' for those traveling abroad and especially to Western Europe."

"For this reason we have made a diplomatic demarche in Belgrade requesting that Greece be exempted from the currency and other restrictions."

The newspaper adds that "this Greek note is being carefully considered in Belgrade," as the Yugoslav diplomats have told EOT representatives. TO VIMA adds in conclusion that very quickly after Mitterrand's decision on currency restrictions for French tourists, Sweden and Belgium also introduced similar measures.

Reading this Greek note and commentary, we cannot pass over the inaccuracies and, above all, the fantastic fabrication that, "as of last week, Yugoslavs are only allowed to travel to the West once a year."

It must be admitted that many things can be learned from this Greek note and what has been written about it: It can be learned for instance, that Yugoslavs hold first place in the number of tourists, which official Greek statistics have never before admitted. It is thus obvious to what extent northern Greece depends on our tourists who have been gladly received there; it is admitted that they pay in a very satisfactory manner -- something not recognized nor emphasized in the past.

What cannot be learned from the Greek note? For instance, the Greek restrictions are not mentioned. Furthermore, not a word is said about an inconceivable paradox: These gladly received guests, the Yugoslav tourists of whom even diplomatic notes have now been written, are compelled to follow a procedure -- which is not exactly simple -- to obtain Greek visas.

Since we have been called to task, let us recall something else that is not mentioned in the Greek note: Let us note that our neighbors are repaying us in an unfitting way for their large incomes from our tourists. In this connection, we have in mind primarily our trade balance with Greece, which is very unfavorable for us; we have a large deficit. Can we now also expect a Greek note to the EEC requesting that exports of Yugoslav meat, the famous "baby beef," to Greece be allowed once again, especially now that our exports of copper sulphate, trailers, and so forth have again been prevented by interventions in the EEC, the 10th member of which Greece recently became?

Is this not also an opportunity to mention the absence of a "tourist repayment?" For the Greeks are not only those guest workers [German term "gastarbeiter" used] who travel through Yugoslavia. There are many Greek tourists in the world, including in our neighboring countries. But none of the numerous Greek tourist agencies offers a single "package" for vacations in Yugoslavia and provides not a word of information about our country.

And finally: Our southern neighbor introduced restrictions on travel to Yugoslavia long ago. A Greek can take 1,500 drachmas out of the country (this is approximately the same amount in dinars) once yearly and he receives $250 from the bank. And for other countries there are the same restrictions but allowing for twice as much money. Considering all this, is it necessary to say more, to comment...?

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES UNCTAD SESSION PREPARATIONS

LD252322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today under the chairmanship of President Mika Spiljak. The presidents of the presidencies of the republics and the provinces and the highest federal officials also took part in the session.

The SFRY Presidency considered and endorsed the platform for the activity of our country's delegation at the sixth UNCTAD session due to take place in Belgrade from 6 to 30 June this year. It was stressed at the session that the political significance of this gathering stems, primarily from the exceptionally complex international situation in which it will be taking place. In this light attention was drawn both to the political tension in the world, caused by the confrontation between the blocs and the arms race, and to the crisis in the world economy which is further widening the gap between the developed and developing countries and is thus itself acting as a factor of instability and of danger to world peace.

It was noted that this situation makes it necessary to use the opportunity provided by the sixth UNCTAD session for efforts to find a way out of the crisis, because paving the way to the settling of the world's most important economic problems will undoubtedly be positively reflected in international relations as a whole.

It was stressed at the session that the Yugoslav delegation will act at the sixth UNCTAD in closet cooperation with the delegations of other nonaligned and developing countries, and on the basis of the mutual accords and conclusions reached at the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi and the recent ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires.

The constructive and realistic nature of the documents adopted at these meetings provides a broad possibility for accord to be reached at the sixth UNCTAD on the need for joint action by the entire international community with the aim of reviving the world economy, above all, by enabling developing countries to develop more rapidly and by establishing more even and effective international economic cooperation.

Stress was also laid at the session on the hope that the sixth UNCTAD will formulate specific and action-orientated measures concerning the key questions under consideration by the conference, especially in the field of raw materials, trade and monetary-financial relations.

The successful outcome of the sixth UNCTAD, it was stated, will also contribute to the creation of the conditions needed for a speedy opening of global talks, a matter that has now been under discussion in the UN General Assembly for years.

The holding of the sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade, it was stated at the session, represents an important recognition of the consistent and constructive role of our country's foreign policy and especially of its dedicated action in the field of international economic relations. This imposes on us the duty, as hosts of this important gathering, to make every effort to ensure the optimum conditions for its work and contribute to the creation of a political atmosphere favoring its success. In this connection it was noted with satisfaction at the session that our country's organizational and technical preparations are proceeding according to plan and that they will be completed properly and in good time.

The session also considered and endorsed a report on the work of the SFRY Presidency Commission for Organizational Questions in 1982. The Presidency also endorsed a report on the visit due to be paid shortly to Yugoslavia by President Renaldo Benitto Antonio Bignone of Argentina, and considered other aspects of Yugoslavia's internal and external affairs.

SLOVENIA'S POPIT CRITICIZES KRAIGHER COMMISSION

AU181652 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 83 p 3

[J. Pjevic report on session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 16 May]

[Excerpt] Remarking that he fully accepts the proposals made in the public discussion and the introductory speech, France Popit drew attention to the necessity of concretely clarifying some ideopolitical problems within the League of Communists on the resolution of which the implementation of the self-managing cadre policy and the LC policy in this field depend to a great extent.

The requests for a better valuation and remuneration of production and creative work are not being met partly because of the resistance of the Communists in the general services whom the requests do not suit. The linking and association of associated labor organizations is hindered by communal factors, including LC members. There is a similar situation as regards income links, which are developing slowly not only because of objective reasons, but because of subjective resistance. LC members also head banks and large commercial enterprises in which it is said that they act as alienated centers of power; those who have not fully accepted the stabilization policy include many Communists, particularly in the country as a whole, which is also shown by resistance to reduce spending to the agreed limits. In connection with the deviations from the stabilization policy,responsible people speak about some anonymous republics, instead of saying clearly what they mean. A proper confrontation is lacking on these matters.

Even at the sessions of the Kraigher Commission, some people act contrary to the congress conclusions. One even gains the impression, Popit stressed, that statist-bureaucratic ideas and forces condemned at the Brioni plenum (July 1966) are again trying to reassert themselves. This is also manifested in the negation of the self-managing production relationships and the role of the republics, on the one hand, and in the advocacy of a directing state plan on the other. This indicates disunity in our ranks, and in the ranks of the LC, too. Instead of waging a resolute struggle for solving the national problem in accordance with the constitutional provisions, the nations are being negated.

Both Popit and some others participating in the discussion pointed out the responsibility for the somewhat increased number of so-called work stoppages. A technocratic-bureaucratic attitude toward workers is at the bottom of all the causes of work stoppages. Therefore, one should raise the question of the responsibility of the Communists in charge of these things, which is not being done, instead of calling to account those who organised a stoppage, although, of course, this is not the way to solve problems and disagreements. One should call to account those who with their policy created a situation which forced workers to protest against technobureaucratic relations. However, Popit remarked, I have not yet observed a party organization punishing its members who, with their behavior, caused a work stoppage.

BORBA Rebuttal

AU241932 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21/22 May 83 p 2

[Slobodan Vujica commentary: "Condemnation Without Explanation"]

[Text] "Support, Disputing, and Silence."

In an article under this heading in the weekend double issue of BORBA 2 weeks ago we discussed the work of the Commission for the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

At that time, we said that this is a great challenge to the society that is confronted with great difficulties and even a crisis in its economic and social development. We called attention to the support extended to the commission in its work but we also warned of thoughtless criticisms and even political labeling to the effect that what "is offered to us as salvation is Reaganism," "capital-based relationships," "non-self-managing and long since obsolete solutions," or a "return to the old ways," -- the criticisms and labeling which have all been mainly accompanied by silence. But there has been none of that essentially necessary dialogue to clarify matters.

And, you see, precisely when it is finally expected that (probably as soon as June) the commission will present to the SFRY Assembly delegates and the public at large the final proposed foundations both for the strategy of the long-term economic development and for changes in the economic system, new sharp criticisms of the discussions in the commission have again been heard.

Speaking at the session of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia (last Monday) which discussed cadre policy, France Popit said:

"Even in discussion at the sessions of the Kraigher commission, some individuals act contrary to the congress tasks. An impression is even gained that the statist-bureaucratic ideas and forces condemned at the Brioni plenum [July 1966] are again trying to reassert themselves. This is also manifested in the negation of the self-managing production relationship and the role of the republics, on the one hand, and in the advocacy of a directing state plan, on the other. This attests to disunity in our ranks, the ranks of the LC. Instead of waging a resolute struggle for solving the national problem in accordance with the constitutional orientations, the nations are being negated."

The criticism is harsh, unambiguous, and clear in its political characterizations. But it fails to precisely say who the individuals involved are and especially in what way they "are trying to reassert the statist-bureaucratic ideas and forces condemned at the Brioni plenum."

This is not the first public criticism about the work of the commission that France Popit has made. At the third session of the LCY Central Committee (on 24 September 1982), he said: "In preparing the individual separate documents of the Commission for Stabilization, some individuals are exerting pressures to work out the pertinent solutions on the basis of the socioeconomic foundations which had been rejected in the elaboration of the foundation of the soicalist self-managing relationship. The advocates of these proposals are the same individuals who also exerted such pressures during the work on the constitutional foundations and the foundations of the Law on Associated Labor. Can they now prepare something different from what they have learned and what they have practiced for years and years? And no one wants to see this, no one wants to deal with this. I think that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should examine this situation."

At that time, without entering into the essence of the dispute, Aleksandar Grlickov briefly commented on these sharp statements about the work of the Commission for Stabilization which "is offering the papers about the well-known and long since rejected views." He said at that time that "it is not good that Comrade France Popit characterizes in this way the hundreds of political and scientific workers who have been engaged in the work on these studies and programs, that is, characterizations that 'they are old' and that they think in the old way. We must respect everyone's work and especially the work that is accomplished in an organized society and in an organized manner. Regardless of who may agree or disagree with it. I fear that in this way we will push away from us even that part of the intelligentsia which wants to cooperate with us in searching for solutions."

And yet, after nearly 7 months of numerous discussions in the commission, Popit now repeats the same critical assessment but now he criticizes the activity of individuals in discussions and, naturally this time, he makes sharper political characterizations.

It is not our intention here to enter into the essence of the dispute and differences in views in the work of the commission in connection with the individual positions advocated there. At this time, this would also be more difficult for us because recently the commission has been informing the public about its work only with brief announcements.

But one thing is certain: Because of its political substance and sharpness, the criticism uttered by France Popit at the session of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia requires more extensive explanations to make the matters completely clear and to support the appraisals about "the activity of individuals" from the positions condemned at the Brioni plenum (if they are really irrefutable) with sound arguments and not only with positions of principle. Should this not be done, scope will be provided for creating an atmosphere which will not be conducive either to a democratic dialogue or to the indispensable ideological-political clarifications as well as to the dismissal of all those views and attitudes which are contrary to the LC programmatic orientations. And this is only possible if it is clearly perceived, on the basis of a comparison of facts and arguments, who advocates what.

It is an indisputed fact that, during the work of the commission, there have been and there are now differences in views in the process of appraising the main causes of our economic difficulties and crisis in the search for a complete program of radical reforms and stabilization. These differences and the public confrontations because of them are quite natural and inevitable in the LC itself and in society. For, we believe that we freed ourselves long ago from the dogmatic illusion of monolithic unity in which there is no room for differences or dialogues and in which everything must be accepted without objections.

Precisely at the seventh session of the LCY Central Committee (toward the end of April), it was pointed out that the work on the stabilization program has been delaved because of opportunism "but also because of disagreements and differences in views on the individual orientations of the commission" about which, as was emphasized, creative and democratic discussions were held in the commission.

This also means that neither that "Starting Foundations" (which were adopted by the 12th LCY Congress and subsequently supported by the third and fourth sessions of the LCY Central Committee) nor other documents of the commission represent the final word on everything, that they always provide the best solutions, or that they only deserve support and applause without objections. On the contrary, for this reason we also had emphasized earlier the need for public discussions, among other things, to test the solutions that have been offered and confront the arguments about the existing dilemmas and alternative solutions, about differences in views as well as in interests, and about certain existing -- we would say -- compromise appraisals and proposals.

For, it is only on an open political scene that it is possible to test, prove, and confirm the validity of individual views, arguments, and appraisals. It is only in a democratic dialogue (and not a dialogue only within narrow circles at that) that it is possible to build the program of a deep economic and social reform.

And we have said that this inevitable dialogue has been lacking in the past and is lacking now. We repeat that everything is left on some support in principle or on condemnations and silence without any clarifications of the essence of the matter and that debates are even avoided even when it is obvious that differences exist, differences which at times are not exactly small.

Popit Response

AU251745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 83 p 12

[Jovan Pjevic report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 23 May -- Today on the occasion of the anniversary of death of People's Hero Tone Tomsic, organizer of the party and Partisan press, the traditional Tomsic prizes, the Tone Tomsic Golden Plaque, and diplomas for 25 years of journalistic work were presented to deserving Slovene journalists.

At the festive ceremony organized on this occasion by the Association of Journalists of Slovenia, France Popit, member of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia and the LCY Central Committee, spoke on the current problems of our socioeconomic development and the tasks of the press in relation to this development. Among other things has called attention to the gap between words and deeds in carrying out the stabilization policy.

It is not enough, he warned, that we all agree in principle with the federal resolution. What is necessary is for the republics and provinces, communes, and organizations of associated labor to adopt or adapt their own plans according to this resolution and to respect the accords on restricting various types of spending which are now exceeding all limits. In the struggle for stabilization it is essential that we adhere to all agreed obligations until we reach some different agreements. If we were aware of this in all communities in our country, including Slovenia, even though we only like to point the finger at other communities, then the economic situation would already be better.

We should ask ourselves how much and how the Communists work within the system and to what extent, at times, they simply make decisions within forums. These are the questions which weaken our entire action and yet there is no real confrontation with those who oppose the directives adopted by the congresses and plenums. This indulgence and irresoluteness also in the LC weakens the action unity and, above all, prevents the necessary differentiation not on principles, but rather on the basis of concrete actions.

In this context France Popit also commented on the article entitled "Condemnation Without Explanation" which was carried by BORBA last Sunday:

"I want to warn that certain tendencies with which the accounts were settled at the Brioni plenum [July 1966] -- and the plenum condemned the statist-bureaucratic forces-- are again trying to assert themselves. They are manifesting themselves in the fact that some people try to negate the fundamental socialist production relationship, on the one hand, and the constitutional role of the republics and provinces on the other. The BORBA journalist who is inquiring about these people in the article in the BORBA Sunday issue can find out who they are if he analyzes some articles both in BORBA and in other press throughout Yugoslavia.

"Some people directly demand that article No. 302 of the Law on Associated Labor -- that is, the article dealing with the role of workers in the basic organization of associated labor in realizing and using surplus labor, be rescinded. There are also some who blame republican statism for the present difficulties. I am not denying that statism often does exist in communes, republics, and provinces. But the solutions offered by some people amount to nothing but statism at the level of the federation.

"Then there are also some people who ascribe to the Law on Associated Labor an 'atomization' and disintegration of the economy."

"This is especially done by those who live in the old entrepreneurial boundaries and would like to continue to manage the workingman and production in the classical technocratic managerial bay. If they do indeed recognize the basic organization of associated labor, they only recognize it in the spirit of their own technocratic concepts according to which the workingman is not the subjective and main factor of decisionmaking on all vital matters. It still happens that some people in the press as well as in the LC simply confuse things and blame self-management for what it is not and cannot be responsible for because, in many important economic spheres, it cannot function effectively and responsibly because it is simply blocked."

IMPROVEMENT OF POLITICAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

LD241517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 24 May 83

[By Dusan Reljic; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Growing stronger in Yugoslavia is the conviction that the crisis in its political system of socialist self-management can be overcome only by strengthening self-management, and this implies a further democratization of all society spheres.

The above evaluation pervades a several-month-long public discussion of causes for troubles in the economy and their reflections on political institutions. Parallel with the work of the Kraigher commission, which discusses changes in the economic system, being discussed in Yugoslavia are possibilities for perfecting the existing political system.

Thus, an assembly commission is analysing the working of the delegate system introduced by the 1976 Constitution while pushing back the elements of representative democracy and bureaucratic statism.

A commission should be set up of politicians, scholars and experts to the Federal Social Council for Political System and Order and be entrusted with the mission of examining possibilities for perfecting the system in terms of its rationalization and democratization.

We are in no need to invent anything new, some new straw at which to catch", the Belgrade POLITIKA evaluated, mirroring a unity of views in public on it that new laws would not make the political system more effective.

Analysts point out that in Yugoslavia, right now, in force are several thousand laws and several million self-management agreements and social contracts. "The more laws, the more lawlessness is", said Dr Jova Miric, a well-known Zagreb politicologist.

Prof, Dr Najdan Pasic, a doyen of Yugoslavia's politicology, made public a few months ago his views on adding finishing touches to the system, pointing out that, right now, no proposals for constitutional change should be discussed, but an out-of-step between the normative and the fictitious should be openly analysed.

The presiding judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia, Pasic, noticed that administrative interventions were being enlarging, thus narrowing the independence of the economy and gradually renewing the monopoly of state, and this, in essence, does not fit into Yugoslavia's concept of autonomous decision-making for its economic subjects.

The efficiency of political decision-making has decreased because it is hard to come to a consensus on the basis of joint interest for its federal units, he established. In his opinion, this is bound to lead to atomization in the economy and endanger Yugoslavia's socioeconomic integration.

On the contrary, the Constitution precisely defines mutual obligations for Yugoslavia's republics and provinces, giving priority to general interests over the particular ones.

The system of one-year rotation of functions has favored the breaking of monopolies of political and social posts held by narrow groups and the deprofessionalization of politics, but has decreased the matter-in-fact responsibility of officials.

A thing almost certain is that Yugoslavia will keep the one-year term for leading posts, except for the premier (four years), but longer terms may be expected already at the level of republics and provinces, and the more so at the level of municipalities, political circles think.

"No matter what advantages of the principle of collective leadership are, the role of the man at the head is important -- and very much so", the analysts said.

Pasic feels concern over the proliferation of the administrative apparatus and too much use of state prerogatives. The existing hypernormativism partly results from seeking to overcome change-proof problems by way of new norms and regulations.

In summing up the discussion so far, the Zagreb weekly DANAS has taken a firm stand that a way out of trouble does not lie in a comeback to bureaucratic centralism or to a renewal of bourgeois democracy, since both variants would be harmful to the stability of Yugoslavia and open the way for outside interference.

The public and open discussion of the political system, changes in the economy and topical features of the 25-year-old party programme has clearly shown that a way out lies only in a further democratization along the lines of socialist self-management.

ASSEMBLY UPHOLDS DRAFT LAW ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD252253 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 25 (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia upheld today, Wednesday: a draft law on changes and amendments of the law, economic recovery and on the insolvency of enterprises, thereby essentially tightening measures relating to those enterprises operating with losses.

The committee thinks that greater order in business activities is essential since the continuation of the to-date practice of poor conducting of business affairs in some enterprises would bring about new economic and social problems.

The draft law, which is to be passed in the Federal Assembly [word indistinct] will significantly increase the number of the responsible for eventual losses in organizations of associated labour. [sentence as received]

Among other things, the law brings banks in the economic recovery process. The banks, as creditors and participants in investing, will also suffer the consequences of poor conduct of business affairs.

APRIL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT 3.2 PERCENT BELOW 1982

AU221928 Belgrade BORBA Serbo-Croatian 18 May 83 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- According to a report by the Federal Institute for Statistics, in April this year industrial production declined by 3.2 percent compared to the same month last year. A review of the state of industrial production in the individual republics and provinces shows that in April production increased only in Slovenia -- by 1.2 percent -- and Vojvodina -- by 0.1 percent. The volume of industrial production decreased in Bosnia-Hercegovina by 1.8 percent, in Macedonia by 2.0, in Serbia without the socialist autonomous provinces by 3.5, in Kosovo by 7.3, in Croatia by 7.4, and in Montenegro by 7.6 percent.

The preliminary statistical data show that, in the first 4 months this year, production was down by 0.9 percent compared to the same period last year.

In the first third of the year, of the 35 industrial activities monitored by the Institute for Statistics, 12 increased their production as compared to last year, only 1 (the processing of chemical products) had the same output as in 1982, and 22 decreased their output. The percentage statistics show that the highest production increases in that period were by the coal processing industry, 20.4 percent; and the iron and steel industry; 6.6 percent.

PLANINC INTERVIEW ON JOBS CREATION FOR YOUTH

LD251404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0517 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has supported the big jobs for young people action launched by the young people of Belgrade. The objective of the action is for every local community to have its own organization of associated labor in the crafts industry sector.

I think we all must contribute, Milka Planinc said in her interview for the Belgrade Chronicle of Belgrade Radio and Television, to commencing change, first, because there are a great number of specialists, especially young ones, who have no prospect of getting a job soon and second, because through this action we should break with some of our views on the resolutions of the problem of employment, especially that of young people.

As you know, Milka Planinc remarked, to date we have been more or less resolving this problem in a very expensive way: by building big projects. The young people are more resolute and more flexible -- and I would say wiser too -- in devising their own employment opportunities. They also have more feeling for what has to be done in this society and for the fact that a big factory or building is not always necessarily what is required.

Asked to explain the idea that she brought up in the Commission for Economic Stabilization of the Social Councils and the Federal Executive Council in greater detail, Milka Planinc said that she had in fact brought up the question of our attitude on the character of social ownership of the means of production. The workers' right to control these means, she stressed, stems from the fact that they work on these means, if they use them to create new value. Accordingly, we must arrive at the stance that the means of production in a concrete factory or commune that are rejected, written off, or inadequately utilized should be given to those who do not now work -- mainly the young people.

Many of our factories grew out of small workshops in huts.

Our factories contain a great number of production means that have been written off and no longer measure up to the factories' technological standard, which could in exceptional circumstances be used for many more years. Having stressed that this was the substance of her ideas, Milka Planinc recalled that the only correct solution is that people be employed where they can create a new source of income. I am afraid, she added, that bringing new people to create the same income is not right: It does not resolve our people's future or our society's prospects.

In conclusion Milka Planinc addressed the young people in connection with 25 May. Young people are oriented toward work, self-management, the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, and the independent position of Yugoslavia. They can have a good future regardless of our society's current difficulties. I think that this action should help to directly involve young people in social action. Young people will be more determined in solving the country's problems, which are also their problems, because these are the problems of their future.

BELGRADE CELEBRATION COMMEMORATES YOUTH DAY

AU252018 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1745 GMT, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo First Program, Titograd, Novi Sad, and Belgrade 202 radio stations, begins carrying the main Youth Day celebration from the Yugoslav People's Army Stadium in Belgrade. The announcer says that some 40,000 people are present and that the highest federal, republican, provincial, and Army leaders will attend the celebration.

At 1758 GMT fanfares announce the beginning of the celebration and a choir sings "Comrade Tito, We Swear to Thee." The announcer then describes the 11 performances carried out by various groups of youth and Pioneers, the first and last carried out by members of the Yugoslav People's Army.

At 1906 GMT the announcer says that the last runner, sailor Miodrag Mrdak, is approaching the central grandstand to deliver the relay baton to Dragan Ilic, president of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation. Mrdak delivers the relay baton and promises that the youth will continue to persist on Tito's road of building socialism, brotherhood, unity, equality, and freedom. His statement is greeted by applause.

In a 3-minute statement Dragan Ilic says that the central celebration of the Youth Day manifests the firm determination of Pioneers, youth, and citizens to continue along Tito's road. He says that Comrade Tito's work is the guiding idea of the present youth, and that young people are aware of their strength and role that belongs to them. For this reason they justly should assume a more responsible role in all sectors of the social, economic, political, cultural, and public life, Ilic says. Ilic also says that youth are sensitive to every attempt to deny the achievements of our socialist revolution and are prepared to continue to defend the attainments of the revolution. Ilic promises that young people will continue to build Tito's Yugoslavia. He then asks Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to speak. Ilic's statement is interrupted by frequent applause.

At 1911 GMT, Mika Spiljak makes the following statement: "Young girls and boys: I congratulate you on your Youth Day, the holiday of all young people and of all people of our country. [applause] The love and elan with which you carried the relay baton as the most precious symbol of youth, beauty, pleasure, and devotion to Tito's work expressed the adherence of young people and all citizens of socialist Yugoslavia to the ideals and goals of our revolution. [applause] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, I greet all those who carried the relay baton and who participated in the relay race, Pioneers, and young people, and I send to all best wishes for success in work and life." [applause]

At 1912 GMT, a choir sings the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to Thee." After the song, the announcer says that a fireworks display has begun. At 1916 GMT, the live relay from the Yugoslav People's Army Stadium ends.

Leaders in Attendance

LD252210 [Editorial Report] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1940 GMT on 25 May carries an approximately 1,100-word report on the 25 May Youth Day celebrations held in the Yugoslav People's Army Stadium in Belgrade, describing the scene and the celebrations, and reporting the arrival of the youth relay baton.

"Apart from the host, Dragan Ilic, president of the Presidency of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, the following were in the central box: members of the SFRY Presidency, headed by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, headed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; presidents of the presidencies of the republics and the provinces; presidents of the central and provincial committees of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and the provinces; delegations representing federal, republican, and provincial organs and organizations; and the highest-ranking leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army, headed by Admiral Branko Mamula. The final celebration was also watched by numerous prominent sociopolitical and public workers and members of Comrade Tito's family. Among the guests of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia tonight were the diplomatic corps and representatives of about 100 youth and student organizations from all over the world, who will take part in the work of an international seminar in Kumrovec."

SERB LC PRESIDIUM PROPOSES CKREBIC REELECTION

AU231559 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 May 83

[Summary] "At its session today, the LC Central Committee Presidium of Serbia proposed that Dusan Ckrebic be elected president of the Presidium for the coming 1-year term of office. The Central Committee will decide on his election at its coming session on 30 May."

At the same session, the Presidium discussed the ideological-political aspects of scientific and technological development and the tasks of the LC. "The neglect of the development of science and technology over a period of many years and the simultaneous uncritical and until recently completely uncontrolled transfer of foreign technology have brought us into a position of dependence on the developed countries, Petar Zivadinovic, executive secretary of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Serbia, pointed out in his introductory report at the session. The fact is that the LC has failed to sufficiently systematically and thoroughly concern itself with the problems of science." The economic stabilization policy and export orientation depend on solving these problems. A return to the country's own science and the development of its own technology are indispensable conditions for overcoming the economic difficulties.

"Especially emphasized at the Presidium session was the need for formulating a unified strategy for Yugoslavia's technological development with which the so-called Kraigher commission is concerning itself."

ACTION AGAINST KOSOVO HISTORICAL BODY OFFICIALS

LD241259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Pristina, 24 May (TANJUG) -- At its session last night the Presidium of the Municipal Committee of the Pristina LC discussed the situation in the party organization of the Institute for the History of Kosovo and noted that scientific workers, expecially the Communists in this institution, had not concretely entered the struggle to overcome and illuminate the problems of Kosovo's historiography. A critical analysis of the work of the Institute, its scholarly research projects and programs, and its publishing activity is lacking. Lapses, dilemmas, hesitation, works with quasiscientific and fanciful content and that glorify historic events and personalities, and everything that directly or indirectly introduces errors, confusion and uncertainties and foments nationalist awareness have also not been pointed out.

Against these justified expectations, the main preoccupation of the Communists and scientific workers in the institute is personal income and how to earn as much as possible. Narrow group and individual interests have gained the upper hand. This devalues genuine ideological and scientific criteria and opens the way for negative manifestations to break through. It has been proven that the basic LC organization is not strong enough to overcome these negative features and deviations.

Therefore, the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee proposed that Dr Sahit Lipa, secretary of that party organization, be relieved of his duties and given party punishment preparatory to expulsion and that scientific associates Jusuf Barjaktari, Fehim Redzepi and Muhamet Satri be expelled from the LCY because they openly and deliberately resisted efforts to properly assess and sort out relations in their organization.

The Municipal Committee's proposed measures and intentions to delve into the overall situation at the Institute for the history of Kosovo in greater detail in fact only begin to end a situation that has been going on in that institution for years and came to light following the outbreak of the counterrevolutionary events. Since that time the Communists in this institute were on several occasions "called upon" to contribute to the demands of thorough analytical and Marxist discussion, to provide answers to many questions and problems, and to remove doubts, dilemmas and confusion in the area of historiography. Unfortunately, despite being openly asked in critical discussions, public statements in the press and papers, and scientific meetings to clearly point out the errors and lapses in Kosovo historiography, the scientific workers of this institution did not respond to the demands set out in the political platform, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee action program, and other documents of our top party forums. Instead, there was a wall of opportunism, passivity and neuturalism with regard to LC assessments and tasks and there were tendencies to concentrate on marginal questions and problems.

At the last meeting of the LC basic organization in the institute, an attempt was made to depict the situation in the institute -- and in historiography, too -- as being devoid of ideological problems, even though these problems are obvious. The people for whom party punishment is now proposed were the front runners in making this assessment. A section of the members of this collective remained totally passive and neutral and lacked the strength to clearly differentiate themselves from these front runners and former institute director Ali Hadri, who received party punishment because of his uncritical glorification of Albanian historical events and personalities and his direct nationalistic indoctrination of young people.

Those who know the situation at the institute and in Kosovo historiography as a whole stress -- and this was confirmed at a LC Municipal Committee Presidium session -- that Academician Ali Hadri's shadow is still cast over those for whom he was a mentor, professor, or member of the commission awarding scholarly titles. Dr Ali Hadri, who gives himself the right to identify himself with the entire Kosovo historiography, had a profoundly negative impact on a not inconsiderable number of his disciples, who today do not have the strength to oppose him ideologically or on the grounds of scholarship.

What happens is that the notion is still present that everything, including this LC action, will pass, and that the time will return when Hadri and a few others will dominate Kosovo historiography. To their chagrin, the latest measures and the intimation that these measures indicate the beginning of a cleansing action not only at the historical institute but also in other scholarly institutions in the province, clearly show that the LC of Pristina and Kosovo will consistently continue to settle accounts with those who hold alien ideological positions or are neutral or opportunistic and everybody who takes a back seat and waits for the situation to clarify itself.

Therefore, it follows that several other recipients of lofty academic titles who -- and this is now more and more obvious -- constitute an informal opportunist group held together by identical ideological orientations and, of course, mainly personal interests, will also be at the receiving end of LC action.